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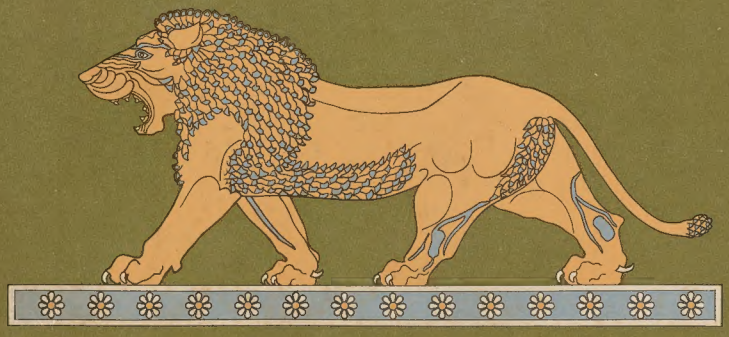
ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

BY THE
REV. ARCHIBALD PATERSON, B.D.



MARTINUS NIJHOFF
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

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PLATES AND GROUND-PLAN OF THE PALACE

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SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATES.

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ANALYSIS

OF THE

PALACE OF SINACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA, B.C. 705–681.

ÊKALLU ŠA ŠÂNINA LÂ IŠÛ.

'the Palace that hath not an equal.'

Built by Sinacherib, within the first decade of his reign, at the South-west End of the Mound of Kuyunjik, and adorned with Bas-reliefs by him and his grandson Ašurbanapal:

[To be distinguished from the Palace built by Ašurbanapal at the North End of this Mound.]

Based upon the Works of Sir Austen Henry Layard, G.C.B., the Discoverer of it, viz.,

(α) *Nineveh and its Remains*, 1854 edition; (β) *Nineveh and Babylon*, 1853 edition; (γ) *Monuments of Nineveh* (folio), 1st and 2nd Series, 1853; (δ) *Inscriptions from Assyrian Monuments*, 1851.

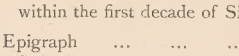
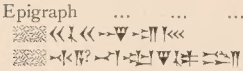
Nin. and Remns. and *Mon. of Nin.* I, take account of the early excavations in Sinacherib's Palace, Kuyunjik, but they deal almost exclusively with Ašurnaṣirpal's Palace at Nimrud (Kalaḫ), then thought to be 'within the precincts of Nineveh,' *Nin. and Remns.* II 245. In those the early days of Assyriology, it was believed that Nineveh was a geographical expression for the territory within the square marked by the cities of Nimrud (Kalaḫ), Kuyunjik (Nineveh*), Khorsabad (Dûr-Šarrukîn) and Keremles. Each of these ruins 'formed one of that group of cities which in the time of the prophet Jonah were known by the common name of Nineveh,' Rawlinson *Inscr. of Bab. and Ass.* p. 417. So *Nin. and Remns.* II 245, 247, *Nin. and Bab.*, pp. 638, 652. Similarly, Botta and Flandin *Mon. de Ninive* (1846–50) has nothing whatever to do with Nineveh but deals exclusively with the Palace of Sargon, Khorsabad; Place *Ninive et l'Assyrie* (1866–9) deals chiefly with Khorsabad.

* Of course, the site of Nineveh proper was known from the first. 'We came to a large rampart . . . . which my Mosul Turks called the beginning of Nineveh'; so Rich in his Journal at Kuyunjik, Nov. 10, 1820. *Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan* II 26, 28.

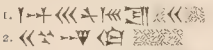
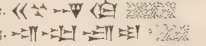
	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
NINEVEH.					
FORTIFICATIONS: Commander Jones's Map (reduced one half, linear) ...	—	—	—	—	1
FORTIFICATIONS: General Remarks	—	657–61	—	—	
FORTIFICATIONS: *Lithographs*	—	—	—	II 70	
NORTH-WEST WALL—GATE. Bull-Colossi looking out towards the country, with winged figures; forming the jambs of the entrance on country-side (not city-side) of the Gate	—	120	I 143	—	
Bull-Colossus forming the right jamb of this (country-side) Entrance of the Gate... (Right jamb: *i.e.* to one entering the city.)	—	—	—	II 3	2
Ground-plan of Gate, showing position of the Bull-Colossi, etc. ... ... The numerals refer to feet and inches: *e.g.* 10 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 6 in. (breadth of Bull at base); 1 ft. 6 in. (from Bull to corner of recess); 14 ft. 6 in. (length of Bull); 7 ft. 8 in. (breadth of winged genius); 7 ft. 6 in. (breadth of eagle-headed figure); 14 ft. 3 in. (width of gateway).	—	122	—	—	
WEST WALL—GATE. The 'immense bas-relief representing men and animals, covering a grey stone of the height of two men,' recorded by Rich as seen by him in Nineveh, *Residence in Koordistan and Nin.* II 39 (the site of which, vaguely indicated by Rich, was recovered by Layard from an old stonemason who had been present when Rich discovered the slab) did not belong to the Palace but to a Gateway in the Western or Tigris-Wall of the city, somewhat North, it would appear, of Kuyunjik. [Layard *Nin. and Remns.* I 143 calls it the 'Northern line of ruins,' by which he must mean the city wall facing the West, which thus runs North and South. The 'large quadrangle' *Nin. and Remns.* I 143 of which L. speaks, in a 'mound' of which the said bas-relief was found, is of course the Enceinte of Nineveh which is a quadrangle in the form of an irregular trapezium.]					
Inscribed sculptured stele: Sinacherib before symbols of the gods: found by Budge about one mile South-east of Nebi Yûnus	Constple. I.O.M.	—	—	—	3
MOUND OF KUYUNJIK.					
Similar stele: found by Ross at the foot at the Mound of Kuyunjik. It was found in an erect position and supported by brickwork...	Nin. Gall. 44	—	II 140	—	4

PALACE OF SINACHERIB.

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Orientation, Analysis, Architecture, Decoration	—	645–53	II 121	—	
The axes of orientation are determined, not by the *sides*, but by the *corners* of the Palace: so the temple of Ellil (at Nippur) C. S. FISHER *Excavations at Nippur:* of Nin-Maḫ at Babylon, KOLDEWEY *Wissensch. Veröff. D.O.G.* No. 15 Taf. II, III; M. JASTROW *Religious Belief in Bab. and Ass.* pl. 24; the Anu-Adad Temple, Palace of Aššurnaṣirpal, Great Zikkurat at Aššur, ANDRAE *Der Anu-Adad Tempel* (*Wissensch. Veröff. D.O.G.*), p. 79; Khorsabad (PLACE *Ninive* I 17).					
On the other hand, the Palace of Aššurnaṣirpal, Palace of Asarhaddon, and the Great Zikkurat at Kalaḫ (Nimrud) are (according to LAYARD's plan at least: *Mon. of Nin.* I App.) oriented with their *sides* to the cardinal points, perhaps, as has been suggested, because of local climatic conditions: RINGELMANN *Essai sur l'Hist. du Génie rural* II 264. CHOISY *Hist. de l'Arch.* I 109.					
'To the North of the ruins [of the Palace] on the same level, and resting upon 'a pavement of limestone slabs, were found four circular pedestals. They 'appeared to form part of a double line of similar objects, extending from 'the edge of the platform to an entrance to the Palace, and may have 'supported the wooden columns of a covered way, or have served as bases to 'an avenue of statues. The distance, from centre to centre of the pedestals 'facing each other, was 9 ft. 3 in. (2·8 m.): their diameter 11½ in. (·29 m.) 'at the narrowest, and 2 ft. 7 in. (·785 m.) in the broadest part. The second 'pair found were about 84 ft. (25·6 m.) distant from the first. There were the 'remains of a wall of sundried bricks, 6 ft. 3 in. (1·9 m.) from the centre 'of one of the pedestals.' *Fig.* PERROT-CHIPIEZ *Histoire de l'Art. Assyrie*, p. 223; *Nin. and Bab. loc. cit.*	—	590	—	—	
[In the somewhat vague indication of locality given above, is the pavement in front of the Grand Entrance **a** of the North-east Façade to be recognized?: and if so, is one to discern in these remains, the vestiges of the **Bît-ḫilâni,**= **Bît-mutêrêti,** which Sinacherib built 'on the model of a Hittite Palace, in front 'of the gates' of his Palace? Bull Inscription, slab 4, l. 4; **PL. 6,** Texts in MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanh.*, p. 10. *C. Texts in B.M.* XXVI Col. VI 20ff.]					
PUCHSTEIN *Die Säule* in *Jahrbuch Kaiserl. Deutsch. Archäol. Instit.* VII [1892] p. 23 seems to be the only writer who has noted LAYARD's description of these vestiges and appreciated their correspondence with the contemporary literary data available, regarding the form and position of the *bît ḫilâni*.					
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (provisionally called H in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124; in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end, and in *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75 [*v.* footnote p. 69 *Nin. and Bab.*]: provisionally called 'Hall of Bulls' by JONES *J.R.A.S.* XV 362, and in his Map, *Ass. Vestiges* I): adorned with five pairs of winged human-headed Bull-Colossi, 14 to 16 ft. square, with four legs (not five). One entrance formed by four sphinxes ...	—	645	I 144 II 122, II 137	—	
The pavement in front of the Façade was of square limestone slabs	—	136	—	—	
Grand Entrance **a.** Two Bull-Colossi, **6, 7,** each 20 ft. long, probably, when entire, 20 ft. high, formed the jambs. One inscription (of 152 lines) on the pair	—	135–8	II 122-3	—	
The inscriptions on these Bulls are those of *C.I.W.A.* III 12, 13. They contain 162 lines + 2 lines (fragments) at the end of third slab. The originals are in the Brit. Mus.	Khorsabad Transept. 819, 817	—	—	—	5
	821, 823	—	—	—	6
Two pairs of Bull-Colossi (hind parts of each pair turned towards each other*), **a 1, 3: 10, 12** with Gilgamesh? grasping a lion **(2, 11)** between each pair, formed the Façade on each side of Grand Entrance **a.** One complete inscription over each pair	—	138	—	—	
* The application [as in *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins: Phœnicia*] of the heraldic term 'addorsed,' 'endorsed' to quadrupeds in the above attitude viz., 'passant' in divergent directions, is convenient but not heraldically [nor anatomically!] correct. Quadrupeds that are addorsed *i.e.* set back to back, must naturally be 'rampant' not 'passant.'					
Remains of the group **10, 11, 12,** forming part of the Façade to right hand of one entering Grand Entrance **a.** *Fig.*	—	137	—	—	
4, 9, two winged genii bearing spadix and basket; and at right angles	—	—	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (*continued*) :—					
5, 8, two pairs of 'supporters' of Marduk's [?] spear, each pair arranged so, ⌸. formed the rectangular corner (*angle dièdre*) between the Bull-Colossi **6, 7** (forming the jambs of Grand Entrance **a,** *i.e.* parallel to the longitudinal axis of **a**), and **3, 10,** on the Façade	—	136	—	—	
V. **PL. 22, Restoration** of Grand Entrance **k,** Court VI, but in the present case, these figures with the upright lance, **5, 8,** would be (as well as **4, 9**) invisible to the spectator approaching the Façade, as they were covered by the fore part of the bulls forming the Façade. *V. fig.* opposite p.	—	136	—	—	
[An accurate idea of the imposing appearance in Sinacherib's time of this Grand Entrance, with its ensemble of Bull-Colossi, can be had from the study of the Grand Façade of the Palace of Sargon, Khorsabad, PLACE *Ninive*, pl. 21.]					
Entrance **b** into GREAT HALL : I. Two Bull-Colossi formed the jambs. Text of the inscription upon them in LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* pl. 59–62.	—	—	—	—	
Entrance **c** into GREAT HALL : I. Two Bull-Colossi formed the jambs. Text of the inscription upon them in LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* pl. 38–42 : SMITH-SAYCE *Sennacherib* : MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanheribs*, p. 2.	—	—	—	—	
Under one of these bulls [it is not said which] were found several beads and four cylinder-seals ; one of the seals, perhaps a facsimile of the royal cylinder-seal of Sinacherib. *Fig.*	—	160	—	—	
Length 34 mm., diameter 16 mm. : a photograph of it in *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* (1885) pl. 31 (illustration to article by T. G. PINCHES). MENANT *Pierres gravées* II 79, fig. 85. PERROT-CHIPIEZ *Histoire de l'Art* II 204, fig. 69. W. HAYES WARD *Seal Cyl. of W. Asia*, No. 682. *Z.A.* IX 414. G. SMITH searched, but found nothing, under the pavement of the Grand Entrance. It had already been broken up, probably for such a search. *Ass. Discov.* Chap. IX (German ed. p. 168.)					
[The record of Sinacherib's campaigns, inscribed on the Bulls ends with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf B.C. 697/6 *v.* Bull Colossus : Grand N.E. Façade, **a 7**, slab between the two hind legs, l. 21 = **PL. 6 : slab 3, l. 21.** As there was abundant space available on the Bull for the continuance of this record, had it existed, the presumption is that its cessation at B.C. 697/6 indicates the date when the inscription was cut upon the Bulls, or, more generally, the date when at least the Grand N.E. Façade was completed, viz. within the first decade of Sinacherib's reign.]					
2, Epigraph ... ...  (*S.*) *šar kiššati, šar (mât)Aššûr alâni*  *. . . . ti a-na ka-ša-di il-lak?* Sinacherib . . . goes to subdue the cities of . . . ? LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75.	—	—	—	—	
4, 5, 6, 7, to extreme right. Soldiers urging their horses at full speed : some at the same time shooting. Casts [not the originals, as is assumed in *Brit. Mus. Guide to Kuyunjik Gall.* (1884) p. 71 ; *v. Nin. and Remns.* I App. III Nos. 84, 85] of two of these horsemen in British Museum, *v.* also *fig.* in *Nin. and Remns.*	Nin. Gall. 31	—	II 137 I App. III 84, 85 II 360	— —	
These casts (of sculptures found in the *early* days of the excavations) are now of no value.	32	—	—	—	
The bas-reliefs on this Façade represented the conquest of a district, probably part of Babylonia, watered by a broad river and wooded with palms. Castles besieged, long lines of prisoners, etc. Among various animals brought as tribute, could be discerned a lion led by a chain...	—	138	II 138	—	
Ross undertook excavations in this Façade after LAYARD's preliminary excavations in 'Rooms A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.' He discovered (as is recorded in *Nin. and Remns.* II 138) the entrances into 'three new rooms, one entrance formed by four sphinxes,' and 'at right angles 'to the end of the wall and about 18 ft. from it, an immense square slab (a daïs or altar, like that in Room B of Palace of Ašurnaṣirpal, Nimrud).' But the direction in which he drove his trenches, in other words, the position of these four sphinxes and of the large daïs cannot be made out from the account in *Nin. and Remns. loc. cit.*					

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (*continued*):—					
Restoration of this Façade ... ... The existence of upper stories as shown in this restoration is not ascertained.	—	Frontispiece.	—	—	
GREAT HALL: I (provisionally called B in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end). It was at the Southern end of this Hall that LAYARD began his excavations at Kuyunjik. He approached it by a ravine which the rain-storms of centuries had cut backwards into the mound. 'The only slabs as yet uncovered ... stood on the edge of a ravine which ran far into 'the south side of the mound ..... Within a month nine chambers had been explored:' [*i.e.* A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I = IV, I, III, XIV, XLIII, XVII, V, Grand Façade, VI].	—	II 121	—	—	
1, 2, Burning and sack of a city, name illegible	—	—	II 125	I 74	7
3, Invasion of a mountainous country	—	—	II 126	I 69	7
Entrance **e** (provisionally called *a* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) formed by two winged Bull-Colossi, nearly 16½ ft. square, inscription much defaced; pavement, about 6 ft. broad, between the bulls, formed by one slab, carved with figures of flowers resembling the lotus, and other ornaments. Behind the bulls a short inscription (name and titles of Sinacherib)...	—	—	II 126	—	
The following epigraph is given by LAYARD as found behind a winged bull, *i.e.* presumably cut upon the bull's side next to the wall: [*Inscrns. fr. Ass. Mon.* p. 75]					
1. *E-kal* (m.*ilu*) *Sin-aḫḫê-erîba* Palace of Sinacherib, 2. *šarru rabû šar kiš-ša-ti* the great kg., the kg. of hosts, 3. *šar mât Aššûr dan-dan-nu* the mighty king of Assyria, 4. *e-til kal mal-ki* the Lord of all princes. The same inscription was cut behind the slabs of Room XXXIII (Te-um-man Room) *Guide to Kuyunjik Gallery* p. 97: plaster cast of it in Nin. Gall. 48*. A similar cast, *ibid.* 39*. The same text is given in *C.I.W.A.* I 6 viii *a* where it is said to be on slabs from Nebi-Yunus, probably from Sinacherib's *Ekal kutalli* or Armoury. Text, etc. in MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanheribs*, p. 43. It was generally cut on the backs of the slabs of this Palace	—	—	II 123	—	
6–13, Soldiers ascending and descending thickly wooded mountains, could be discerned	—	—	II 127	—	
9, Sinacherib on his throne, within his camp	—	—	II 127	I 77	8
13, Battle in a mountainous country	—	—	II 128	I 70	9
Entrance **d** (provisionally called *b* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) leading into Room III, formed by two bulls with inscriptions, rather well preserved	—	—	II 128	—	
14, Fugitives from Sidon, men and women, escaping in ships	—	Footnotes 73, 143	II 129 385, 389	I 71	10
15, Ships filled with soldiers and women, leaving a castle built on the seashore and on the slope of a hill, its towers protected by shields. *Fig.*	—	—	II 129 II 388	—	
The arched entrance was flanked by pillars like those of the Ionic order. A ship was about to leave the shore and a man, standing at the castle gate, which opened directly upon the water, handed a child to a woman who had already embarked. The sea indicated by wavy lines, carried across the slab [horizontally? A.P.] from top to bottom, and by fish, crabs and turtles ...	— —	— —	II 274 II 389	— —	
Fragment in Brit. Mus. Nin. Gallery 2, from this Hall? or from XXIV? or XXXIV?	Nin. Gall. 2	—	—	—	11

	LAYARD.			
	Present Location.	Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
16, 17, The besieging army, upper part destroyed: on lower part a few Assyrian soldiers behind a high wicker shield, shooting arrows towards the castle. Rows of prisoners, with hands bound, led away	—	—	II 129		
Entrance **c** formed by two winged human-headed Bull-Colossi and two bas-reliefs showing a battle in hilly country			II 130	—	
18, 19, On either side of Entrance **c** are probably the bas-reliefs referred to as representing a battle in hilly country			II 130		
20, divided into six horizontal rows: Upper row, sack of a city; soldiers dragging out chariots and driving horses and cattle: a second castle stood on the hill above			II 130	- -	
Second and third rows: fights between horsemen and foot-soldiers:					
Remaining rows: series of chariots drawn by two horses (each chariot carrying three soldiers), preceded by horsemen with long spears:					
II nil	—		—	—	
III (provisionally called G in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end; called C in complete plan I, opp. p. 67, *Nin. and Bab.* and in *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI); siege and sack of a city standing between two rivers with palm groves		—	II 136	-	
2, Epigraph 'over the king in a chariot. No. 2, Chamber G.'					
1. (m. *ilu*)*Sin-aḫḫe-erība šar kiššati* Sinacherib king of hosts,					
2.  *šar mât Aššûr(ki)* [*šal-la-at*] king of Assyria, the spoil					
3.  *al Ka-su-ṣi ?* . . . . . of Ka-su-ṣu?					
4. *ma-ḫar-šu e-ti-iḳ ?* passed in review before him?					
LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75 E.					
4, King in his chariot amid groves of palm-trees, *fig.* in *Nin. and Remns.*... ...			II 137	I 72	12
8, Siege of Dilbat (Dilmu?)		—	II 137	I 73	13
IV (provisionally called A in *Nin. and Remns.* II plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end): sculptures too defaced to be copied. At entrance, fragment showing the eagle's feet and claws of a composite figure		-	II 124 5		
1–14, Procession of soldiers and captives through thickly wooded country... ...	—	—		-	
11, altar or tripod with vessels of various shapes near it, discernible. A eunuch carrying a utensil like a censer, stood before the altar			II 124-5	- -	
V (provisionally called C in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end, and *ibidem* I 82 (1) note: (called G in complete plan I. opp. p. 67, *Nin. and Bab.* and in *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI)...	-	- -	II 131	-	
1, 2, 3, first and second rows, archers and slingers; third row, soldiers with spears and shields marching in single file	—		II 131	—	
4, Assault of a city built near a river, in a mountainous country and surrounded by trees		—	II 131	—	
5 ,, ,, ...		- -		I 79	14
6 ,, ,, ...	—	—	- -	I 78	14
7, top row, mountains and trees; middle row, eunuch and bearded scribe taking inventory of heads; lower row, three soldiers with spears and shields ...		- -	II 131-2	-	
8, king in chariot, preceded by soldiers on foot	—		II 132	-	
9–13, siege and sack of a city: almost entirely defaced			II 132	—	
14, prisoners, men and women; spoil: cattle, sheep, goats			II 132	—	
15 onwards, to Entrance **a**, castles, mountains, trees could be discerned	—	—	II 132	-	

LAYARD.

	Present Location.	Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Entrance **a** (called *b* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, 82 (1) note) formed by winged Bull-Colossi, headless and much damaged	—	—	II 132	—	
Lion-headed demon figure, turned to left [not worth reproduction.—A.P.] ...	—		II 132	I 82(1)	
27, double row of soldiers with spears and shields, separated by a river from horsemen riding among mountains			II 133		
30, king in his chariot, and horsemen, climbing a mountain		—	II 133	I 80	12
36, 37, capture of a city: name illegible: description of it (called No. 26 Room G in *Mon. of Nin.* I 68). Plate in *Nin. and Remns.* II opp. p. 372	—		II 134	I 68	15
Court: VI (provisionally called I in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) 124 × 90 ft. (37·8 × 27·45 m.)	–	69, 70 102	—	—	
As to the question whether or no Courts like VI and XIX were covered over, LAYARD says: 'It is curious that no stone pedestals upon which wooden columns may have rested, have been 'found in the ruins, nor are there marks of them on the pavements (throughout the palace).'	—	649	—	—	
[Thus the ground-plans by FRIEDRICH (*Beitr. zur Assyr.* IV 264, 265) of Halls VI, XIX [and of Hall VI of Sargon's Palace, Khorsabad (wrongly named VI (J) through confusion with LAYARD's provisional designation of VI in Sinacherib's Palace)] in which the bases of columns are marked, despite LAYARD's observations to the contrary, quoted above, are fitted to mislead. -A.P.]					
Entrances **a,** *b, c,* **d,** *e, f,* **g,** *h, i, j,* **k.** The Grand Entrances **a, d, g, k,** were formed alike, viz.: by a winged, human-headed Bull-Colossus on each side ...		102			
Joined to each bull, near right or left shoulder and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the bull, not only at **k, 21, 22,** *Nin. and Bab.* p. 71, but at *each* of the Grand Entrances, *Nin. and Bab.* p. 102 note §, was a pair of 'supporters' of Marduk's? spear, one above the other, so, ⌹. At right angles to each pair of 'supporters' was a colossal figure with palm spadix and basket		71 102§	—	—	
Fire had nearly turned the sculptures to lime and cracked them into a thousand pieces		69	—	—	
South and West Sides, 1–39, Conquest of a mountainous country	—	103	—	—	
South Side, 1–28, Conquest in a mountainous country, Armenia, Media, or Kurdistan	–	70, 71	—	—	
1, 2, description of		—	II 134	—	
1	–	—	—	I 81	16
11, 12, 13	—	—	—	II 37	17–18
19, 20	—	—	—	II 38	19–20
Entrance **k, 21,** a 'supporter' or 'tenant' of Marduk's [?] spear	Nin. Gall. 33	71	—	II 6(2)	21
„ „ Restoration		—	—	—	22
West Side, 30–39, Conquest of a mountainous country (much like **1–28**) ...		103	—	—	
Entrance **i** leading to Room XII, formed by eagle-headed? and lion-headed? monsters, three on each side. The upper parts of all had been destroyed ...		73	—	—	
North and East Sides, 44–68, Transport of Bull-Colossi: raising a mound or terrace on which to build Sinacherib's Palace	—	104	—	—	
(44, 45,) 46 [44, 45 not considered worth reproduction.—A.P.] Restoration. *fig.*	—	113	—	II 16	23
51?	Nin. Gall. 54	105	—	—	24
53...	55	107	—	II 12 (*b*)	25
„ Enlargement: **kelek**	55	—	—	II 12 (*b*)	26
54·(**55** lost), **56**	-	106, 107	—	II 13	27–28
61?	56	108	—	II 12 (*a*)	29
„ Enlargement: **sow with litter in marsh**	56	—		II 12 (*a*)	30

LAYARD.

	Present Location.	Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
62...	—	112	—	II 17	31
63, 64	Nin. Gall. 51, 52	109, 112	—	II 15	32–33
66...	53	110	—	II 14	34
67...	53	110	—	II 14	35
68...	I.O.M. Constple.	—	—	II 14	35, 36
VII, Entrance **d,** Bull-Colossi; **c** and **e,** colossal winged figures	—	229	—	II 29	37
VIII, Conquest of a maritime people, on Phoenician coast probably. Their galleys were rowed by double banks of oarsmen, their women had high conical headdresses, same as GREAT HALL I 14 = *Mon. of Nin.* I 71, PL. 10. The best preserved slab showed the interior of a fortified camp (shown as a turreted ground-plan) amid mountains. Various domestic occupations going on: cooking in pots placed on stones over the fire, catching the blood of a slaughtered sheep in a jar, making ready the couches, soldiers seated before a table, their shields hung to the tentpole above them	—	229	—	—	
IX, Slabs almost all gone	—	228	—	—	
X, Siege and sack of a city, country mountainous, but camels seen in the sculptures	—	228	—	—	
7, Sinacherib's camp	—	229	—	II 50	38
11, Deportation of gods	—	229	—	II 50	38
XI		-	-	—	
XII, description of sculptures: on the opposite wall, the king in his chariot preceded and followed by his warriors; highly decorated trappings of the horses, their bits in the form of a horse at full speed	—	73, 74	—	—	
12, 13, 14, 15	—	—	—	II 18	39
XIII			-	-	
XIV, entrance flanked by eagle-headed human figure, and monster with human head and feet of a lion [probably human head, breast and arms, with body [?] and feet of a lion, as in Gallery of Basement Room, No. 79] ...	—	72	—	—	
8, 9, 10, 11, Siege of a fortress whose name is partly preserved: . . . *alammu* ...	Nin. Gall. 23–26	72	—	II 39	39
XV	—				
XVI			-		
XVII (provisionally called F in *Nin. and Remns.* II plan opp. p. 124, and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)			—	—	
The victories and triumphs of the king in a mountainous country and the siege of a city on the banks of a river	—	—	II 136	-	
XVIII	—	—	—	—	
GREAT HALL or COURT XIX. 140 × 126 ft. (42·7 × 38·4 m.) ...	—	—	—	—	
Entrances **a,** *b, c,* **d,** *e, b* (West angle), *g,* **h,** *i, j, k,* **l,** *m, n*		342	—	-	
(**e** in complete plan I opp. p. 67 *Nin. and Bab.* and of *Mon. of Nin.* II, pl. LXXI, is a misprint for **l**; note the same mistake at XXXIV whose Grand Entrance is **l** not *e*.—A.P.)		438–44			
The Grand Entrances **a, d, h, l,** were formed by human-headed Bull-Colossi ...	—	438	—	-	
a, *Lion*-Colossi of limestone: inscriptions on them nearly illegible	—	230	—	—	
h, Bull-Colossi of limestone about 18 ft. high, *v.* Room XXXIV	—	445	—	—	
l, Bull-Colossi	—	442	—	—	
k, m, gigantic figures formed the jambs of each	—	442	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Campaign in the Lower Euphrates country; description [time of Ašurbanapal?—A.P.]	—	438–441			
11, 12	Nin. Gall. 57–58	438–9		II 42	40–41
Enlargement: **chariot and team of horses** in 11	57	—			42
13	59	438			43
(14 lost), **15, 16**	—	438		II 43	44 45
(17, 18, 19 lost), **20, 21**	—	441		II 41	46–47
(22 lost), **23**	—	441		II 41	48
XX		—			
XXI	—	—			
XXII, Entrance **a** formed by a pair of human-headed Lion-Colossi, of coarse limestone, much injured, inscriptions on them nearly illegible	—	230			
Only four slabs retained any traces of sculpture: one of them represented Assyrian soldiers leading captives with a peculiar headdress, viz. a tiara of feathers; some carried an object like a torch	—	230		II 44	49
Bas-relief showing a double-walled city: *fig.*	—	231			49
Bas-relief showing gardens, orchards, hanging gardens [aqueduct, A.P.] supported on Ionic or Corinthian columns: *fig.*	—	232		—	49
XXIII				—	
XXIV, fine sculptures, but burnt to lime. Assault of cities; battering rams; double-banked galleys on the sea; fortified camp with pavilions and tents, with men engaged in various domestic occupations	—	442		—	
Entrance **c** between Rooms XXIV and XXVII formed by human-headed lions with enormous alabaster pavement of very elegant design	—	442		II 56	50
Entrances **b, d,** formed by colossal figures, among them the 'exorcist priest' figure, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442			
XXV, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442			
XXVI, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442			
XXVII, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442		—	
XXVIII, opens directly on South-east Façade	—	442			
Entrance **j,** from XIX formed by colossal figures	—	442			
1-15, Conquest of Tribes inhabiting marshes of the Euphrates and Tigris; campaign against Merodach Baladan	—	443			
2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Nin. Gall. 4–8 Basement.	—		II 25,26	51, 52
7, 8, 9	1, 2, 3	—		II 35	53–54
10, 11, 12, 13, 14	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	—		II 36 (*a*) (Slab 10 only)	55–56 57–58
XXIX, Unsculptured slabs of fossiliferous limestone	—	342, 445	—	—	
XXX, Unsculptured slabs of fossiliferous limestone...	—	445	—	—	
XXXI, entrance formed by two pairs of colossal figures; each pair consisting of a god wearing the horned cap, surmounted by a fleur-de-lys, and a lion-headed and eagle-footed demon, with a dagger in his raised right hand and a mace in the other: *fig.*	—	462		—	

Cf. similar account by JONES *J.R.A.S.* XV 362. These figures are no doubt of the time of Ašurbanapal. The sketch in LAYARD *loc. cit.* closely resembles, but is not identical with, the sculptures in Brit. Mus. Ante-Saloon 80, 81, which are from the palace of Ašurbanapal, where they were seen *in situ* by the American missionary, Dr. H. LOBDELL *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* IV 472–80: also later by H. RASSAM *Asshur and Land of Nimrod*, p. 24 ff.

	LAYARD.				
	Present Location.	Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
XXXII, entered from XXXI. [The so-called 'Temple of Victory' in JONES'S Map of Nineveh, *v.* **PL. I** and in *J.R.A.S.* XV 362.] The bas-reliefs in these two rooms recorded the same campaign in a wooded and mountainous country; the men had cloaks of sheep-skins	—	462	—	—	
1, 2, 3	—	462	—	II 31	59
	Gallery of Basement.				
7, 8	19, 20	462	—	II 19	60–61
XXXIII. Entrance from XXX formed by winged lions of limestone on each side	—	446	—	—	
Only six slabs (**1 6**) remained; of fossiliferous limestone		—	-	-	
1–3. Battle on the river **Ulai** (Elam) in which **Te-um-man** king of Elam was **defeated** by **Ašurbanapal**	—	446–59	—	—	
	Nin. Gall.				
1	45	—	—	II 45	62
2	46	—	—	II 45	63
3	47	—	—	II 46	64
4-6. Sequel of the **Battle.**					
4	48	—	—	II 47	65
5	49	—	—	II 48	65–66
6	50	—	—	II 49	66
Capture of **Ummanaldas II,** king of Elam	34, 35	—	—	—	67
Although these bas-reliefs were graven in the time of Ašurbanapal, the room itself, like the rest of the palace, was built by Sinacherib, as is testified by his inscription on the back of each slab *v.* **Analysis:** GREAT HALL: I, Entrance E	—	459–60	—	—	
A doorway with a block of plain limestone on either side (base of a sphinx figure?) led out to the Façade LX...	—	460	—	—	
XXXIV. Entrances **a, b, c, d, e, l, k, m. b** (Entrance to **LACHISH ROOM**) flanked by Bull-Colossi 12 ft. high, **l** flanked by Bull-Colossi probably about 15 ft. high	—	-	-	-	
The Vista from Court: XIX into Room XXXV (Lachish Room) lay through three entrances in alignment, whose jambs were formed by three pairs of Bull-Colossi: the nearest pair were above 18 ft. high; *v.* **Analysis,** Court: XIX **h,** the furthest pair **b** (the jambs of the entrance to Lachish Room) were about 12 ft. high, therefore the middle pair probably were about 15 ft. high.					
e in complete plan 1 opp. p. 67 *Nin. and Bab.* and *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI marking the entrance flanked by Bull-Colossi is a misprint for the letter **l**: *v.* note * *Nin. and Bab.* p. 445; *cf.* the same mistake, GREAT HALL: XIX.					
Fortified camp with pavilions and tents; priests sacrificing a sheep before a fire-altar: castle on the sea-shore: a double-banked galley hung round with shields: long line of captives: the women wearing hoods fitting close over their heads and falling to their feet behind, the men wearing turbans of several folds...	—	445	-	—	
XXXV. Not explored by LAYARD		445	—	—	
Entrance from Room XXXIV into XXXVI formed by winged Bull-Colossi about 12 ft. high	—	445	-	—	
	Arte-Room				
XXXVI. 1–13: of these **5–13** inclusive, are extant. **Siege of Lachish** ...	21 32	148-53 445	—	II 20-24	68-76
Enlargement: **Fortress of Lachish** [from LAYARD's plate which contains details now lost from the original sculpture.—A.P.]	—	—	—	II 21	77
	Arte-Room.				
Enlargement: **Sinacherib on his Throne**	28	—	—	—	78
XXXVII, walls almost entirely gone	—	445	—	—	
XXXVIII, completely surrounded with bas-reliefs **1–24** representing, perhaps, a campaign in Armenia. The Assyrian army fording a broad river amidst wooded mountains. The idea of a valley is conveyed to the spectator by the reversal of the trees and mountains on one side of the stream. Rivulets flowed from the hills to the river, irrigating in their course vineyards and orchards ...	—	342	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
The king in his chariot, followed by a long retinue of warriors on foot and on horses richly caparisoned, and by men bearing on their shoulders his second chariot which had a yoke ornamented with bosses and carvings. Before the king went his army, the variously accoutred spearmen and the bowmen forming separate regiments or divisions: *fig.* in *Nin. and Bab.*...		440	—	—	
		341	—	—	79
The captives wore a kind of turban wrapped in several folds round the head and a short tunic confined at the waist by a broad belt	—	342	—	—	
The procession was like that of Cyrus's army in XENOPHON *Cyropaed.* VIII 3 ...		440	—	—	
On the North side of this room were two entrances **g**, **i** leading to XXXIX and XLI. The 'exorcist priest' figure formed the jambs of each entrance: *lithograph* of a fragment of one	—	343	—	—	
XXXIX. Siege of a castle, in a country wooded with fir trees	—	347	—	—	
XL (entered through Room XLI). **Record Chamber**: both rooms were filled with tablets to the height of one foot from the floor. 'Some bear the name of 'Ašurbanapal' [now ascertained to be mainly of the time of Ašurbanapal]. Among the ruins of the bas-reliefs in this room (or in XLI) was a city on the shore of a sea whose waters were covered with galleys. *Lithograph*... ...		344–5	—	—	
XLI, jambs of the entrance formed by 'exorcist priest' figures. **Record Chamber** *v.* XL	—	345	—	—	
XLII. Bas-reliefs purposely destroyed	—	342	—	—	
XLIII (provisionally called E in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124 and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)		—	II 136	—	
Return of an Assyrian army from war in Elam (*Nin. and Bab.* p. 584) with captives and cattle. The prisoners wore a cap turned back at the top like the Phrygian bonnet reversed. They bore small squares (ingots ?) of gold[?]; a kneeling camel receiving its load		582–3	—	—	
1, 2		—	II 136	I 83	79
3, [not considered worth reproduction.—A.P.]	—	—	II 136	I 82(3)	79
XLIV. A captive tribe in short tunics, a sheepskin falling from their shoulders, boots laced in front, cross-bands round their legs, short bushy hair and beards		583	—	—	
XLV (provisionally called D in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)		- -	-	- -	
5, carrying off gods of the conquered nation		—	II 135-6	I 75	80
6, episode in the campaign		—	II 135-6	I 76	80
7, small lake with fisherman: almost the only fragment of sculpture that LAYARD was able to move and send to England as a specimen of the bas-reliefs of Kuyunjik [*i.e.* before 1848]	Not in Brit. Mus.	—	I App. III No. 75 II 136	I 67(2)	80
XLVI. Conquest of the same people wearing reversed Phrygian bonnet ['same' *i.e.* as in Room XLIII, A.P.]. In the costumes of the soldiers and captives, and in the forms of the wagons and war carts, these bas-reliefs bore a striking resemblance to the Ašurbanapal sculptures described in Chapter XX [*i.e.* Teumman Sculptures.—A.P.]...	—	583	-	-	
1, 2, (3) 4, 5, 6, 7	—	—	—	II 34	81

In *Nin. and Bab.* p. 584, note †, LAYARD says '*v.* pls. 33, 34 of *Mon. of Nin.* II for drawings of 'several of the bas-reliefs in the two chambers,' *i.e.* Rooms XLIII and XLVI. Further, in *Mon. of Nin.* II, annotation to pl. XXXIII, LXIII is a misprint (there is indeed a Room LXIII, but LAYARD does not record any sculptures as coming from it nor does his complete plan, *Nin. and Bab.* plan I opp. p. 67 nor *Mon. of Nin.* II, pl. LXXI indicate any) probably for XLIII with whose sculptures, as shown in *Mon. of Nin.* I 82 (3), 83, it agrees; or perhaps XLVII should preferably be read, seeing that it contains, in the Ground plan, 14 slabs, the exact number given in *Mon. of Nin.* II 33 (annotations), whereas Room XLIII, in the Ground plan of the Palace, has only 12 slabs.

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
XLVII. Continuation of sculptures in Room XLVI, King in his chariot receiving captives; musicians playing on harps; mountains and forests, and a castle; [the 'name given (in cuneiform) of the castle, and not yet 'deciphered,' is simply *ina išâti aḳmû* = 'I burnt with fire,' the usual formula in his Prism inscriptions.—A.P.]	—	584	—	—	
'These bas-reliefs were not drawn at the time of my departure. I am not aware whether the artist has since made copies of them,' LAYARD *Nin. and Bab.* p. 584. Probably; as may be seen from note to Room XLVI, there seems to be no other place in which to put the sculptures said (at *Mon. of Nin.* annotation to pl. XXXIII) to come from Room LXIII. LXIII is clearly a mistake, and as already shown, XLVII is the best conjecture that can be made in its place.					
2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	—	—	—	II 33	82
XLVIII. In the wide doorway leading into the long Gallery: XLIX stood two plain spherical stones about 3 feet high: column bases?	—	103	—	—	
Conquest of a city standing on a broad river	—	—	—	—	
11, 12, 13	—	119, 647 (340)	—	II 40	83-84
22? King on his throne	—	—	—	II 36	85
GALLERY: XLIX, 218 × 25 ft. (66·5 × 7·6 m.) connected by a tunnel (not in plan) on South side, with LI, LII, LIII	—	103	—	—	
„ „ „ connected by a doorway (**b** in plan) on North side, with a gallery descending to river side, also numbered LI ...	—	338	—	—	
Lion-headed demon, head turned to right, dagger in raised right hand (found in the gallery, but no doubt came from the entrance); *cf.* similar figure in *Mon. of Nin.* I 82. *Lithograph* of it in *Nin. and Bab., loc. cit.*	Nin. Gall. 60	104	—	—	86
The whole gallery panelled with reliefs showing the different means employed by the Assyrians in moving and placing masses of stone, especially Bull-Colossi	—	103-4	—	—	
1–8, description	—	104-5	—	II 10, 11	87
Three inscriptions in fragments, cuneiform texts not given, only HINCK'S provisional translations, as follows:—	—	118	—	—	
(1) 'Sennacherib, King of Assyria . . . . . (some object, the nature not ascertained) of wood 'which from the Tigris I caused to be brought up (*through?*) the Kharri, or Khasri, on 'sledges (or boats), I caused to be carried (or to mount).'					
(2) '. . . . . (some object of wood) brought from Mount Lebanon and taken up '(to the top of the mound) from the Tigris.'					
(3) . . . . . similar objects described as coming from or up the same Kharri or Khasri.					
[According to HINCKS's Syllabary (paper read in 1852, published in 1855), *Trans. Roy. Ir. Acad.* XXII, *khar* is the phonetic value of 𒄩𒂵, p. 349, Sign 154 [now = *ḫiar, ḫir, ḫur, mur, kin*]: it is also given as the phonetic value of 𒀀𒉿𒀀𒉿, Sign 147 (now = *dun, šul, sul*): *khas* is the phonetic value of 𒁀𒋛, 𒁀𒋛, 𒁀𒋛, Sign 152 (now = *tar, kut, šil, ḫaz*): *ri* is the value of 𒁀𒊏𒁉, Sign 90.					
ḫarru seems to be the only word consistent with such data. *ḫarru* is found on the Bull-inscription of Sinacherib *C.I.W.A.* III 13, slab 4, l. 39: **PL. 6.** MEISSNER-ROST *loc. cit.* p. 16, but there, it is a canal for irrigation. *kâru*, 'quay,' and *Ḫusur*, 'Choser river,' seem both inadmissible. (HINCKS correctly deciphered the name *Ḫusur* in the Bavian Inscription, *Nin. and Bab.* p. 212: *v.* **PL. 105,** l. 11, which proves that it was not *that* name he was groping after, in his conjectural *Kharri*, or *Khasri*.) It *may* be that the signs, evidently damaged, which HINCKS tried to decipher, should be read *ḫa-di-iš u-šal-da-da*, as in **VI 61** (?), *q.v.*—A.P.]					
LI, LII, to the South side of XLIX from which they were entered by a tunnel excavated by Ross: return of an army in triumph: with spoil and captives; they march along the banks of a river: groves of date-trees . . . . Near the castle is a field of millet in the ear: two circular models of towns are carried in the procession	—	103	II 140	—	
LI, Conquest of a nation dwelling on the banks of a river (Lower Euphrates or Tigris). Captive women have long embroidered fringed robes: *fig.*	—	68	—	—	

	LAYARD.			
	Present Location.	Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
LII	—	—	—	—	
LI on North side of XLIX with which it is connected by a doorway **b**	—	338, 340	—	—	
1–17. Right* side, procession of servants ascending, bearing fruit, flowers, game, etc.	—	—	—	II 8, 9	
	Nin. Gall.				
1–10, of which only the originals of 9, 10, are in Brit. Mus.	42, 43	—	—	II 8	88
11–17, of which only the original of 12 is in Brit. Mus.	41	—	—	II 9	89
29–38. Left* side, a series of 14 horses without trappings, led by a groom descending. *Lithograph* of a corner of the excavated Gallery	—	340	—	—	
* 'Right side' and 'left side,' *i.e.* of one descending the passage.					
Of this series					
Five horses with their grooms are in Brit. Mus., where they are placed out of their order	36–40	—	—	—	
Six horses with their grooms are in *M. of Nin.*, where they are shown in their original order ...	—	—	—	II 7 slabs	90
Gall. LI					
co-ordination of slabs *common* to Brit. Mus. and to *Mon. of Nin.* II 7 ... ... slab 31	37	—	—	2, 3	
" " " ... ... " 32	38	—	—	4	
LIII entered from LI (*i.e.* LI on North side of XLIX) by a passage lined by plain slabs of very hard close-grained magnesian limestone, between two small crouching lions	—	68	—	—	
Room panelled with unsculptured slabs of magnesian limestone	—	69	—	—	
FAÇADE facing the South-West immediately overlooking the Tigris, but no traces of a flight of steps or inclined way leading from the river up to it ...	—	645	—	—	
Access only to eight rooms from this Façade, viz. **LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVIII, LIX,** of which **LI, LII, LIII,** are described above	—	—	—	—	
LIV	—	—	—	—	
LV	—	—	—	—	
LVI	—		—		
LVII, [the South end of **LIV** is perhaps meant, but it is not numbered as a separate Room.—A.P.]	—	—	—	—	
LVIII	—	—	—	—	
LIX	—	—	—	—	
FAÇADE facing the South-East: part of it numbered as **LX**	—	—	—	—	
Walls panelled with alabaster bas-reliefs of a campaign already represented on XXXVIII, and distinguished by the same deep valley watered by a river: vineyards and wooded mountains...	—	460	—	—	
[Second campaign of Sinacherib (viz. B.C. 703–2) against the **Kaššî** and **Jasubigalli,** dwelling in the mountainous country between the North boundary of Elam and South-east boundary of Assyria.—A.P.]	—	—	—	—	
Epigraph over one of the castles shown on fire *(alu) Bit Ku-bat-ti al-mê ak-šud(ud) aš-lu-la šal-la-su ina išâti aḳmil.* 'Bit Kubatti I invested, 'I captured, I carried away its spoil, I burnt it with fire'	—	460	—	—	
A draft, made in clay, of an epigraph which was cut upon a bas-relief of this Façade, or of Room XXXVIII, is perhaps to be seen in K. 1280, BEZOLD, *Catalogue,* p. 257; text in *C.I.W.A.* III 4 (4), if, as S. A. STRONG conjectured, *Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.* XXII (New Series) p. 148, *Bit Ku-bat,* l. 10, be read instead of *Bit Ru-bat.*					
Entrance **a,** to West, at right angles to Façade, a pair of winged bulls	—	460	—	—	
Entrance **b**, deep doorway formed on both sides by four colossal mythic figures among which were the 'exorcist priest' figure and the demon with lion's head and eagle's feet and claws. It led to	—	460	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
LXI, an ascending passage between 9 and 10 ft. wide, detailed description and full-page *fig.*; probably **archives** and other documents deposited here, detached seals, Assyrian, Egyptian (the Pharaoh Shabaka: contemporary of Sinacherib) and in Aramaic, described in Chapter VI, found here: *figg.* [*v.* E. A. W. Budge *The Mummy*, p. 249, for an account of the Shabaka seals Brit. Mus. Registration Nos. 51–9–2, 43; 81–2–4, 352; also *Brit. Mus. Guide: Bab.-Ass. Antiq.*[2] p. 83.—A.P.]...	—	460–1 156	—	—	
[3,000 fragments found (over and above Layard's discovery) in this and surrounding rooms by G. Smith, who held that they were originally stored in an upper room, from which they fell, on the destruction of the palace. *Ass. Discov.* Chapter IX = German ed. p. 169.—A.P.]	—	153–9 460–2	—	II 69	
An elaborate Catalogue of the Tablets from this Palace, also from the North Palace (built by Ašurbanapal) was prepared by Bezold for the Trustees of the Brit. Mus., in five volumes, entitled *Catalogue of Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection.* It is not, however, specified from *which* Palace each tablet came, no doubt through lack of such knowledge.					
[The celebrated Deluge- and Creation-Tablets were not from this Palace, but from the North Palace where they were found by Hormuzd Rassam, in the centre of the Lion-chamber, in December 1853, after which they were taken to the Brit. Mus., where they were 're-discovered' by G. Smith in 1872. Rassam *Asshur and the Land of Nimrod* pp. 31, 47.]					
LXIII, *v.* **XLVII**	—	—	—	—	
COURT: LXIV in a ruinous state	—	584	—	—	
South-West Side, three entrances, **a, b, h** into LXV: **a,** formed by winged lions: **b, h** by 'exorcist priest' figures	—	—	—	—	
Conquest of a tribe dwelling in the marshes of South Mesopotamia	—	584	—	—	
1, 2, 3, Captives, men in long garments, women wearing turbans, carried off ...	—	585	—	II 30	91
5, (6) 7, Assyrians pursuing their enemies in wicker boats [boats made of rushes, A.P.] *fig.*	—	584	—	II 27	92
Captives in wicker boats. . . . . from this Court?	Constple. I.O.M.	—	—	—	92
LXV, Faint traces of bas-reliefs, line of chariots in a ravine between mountains, castles on the tops of hills, among the spoil a royal umbrella	—	586	—	—	
LXVI, Walls almost gone: fragments of sculptures	—	586	—	—	
LXVII, entered from LXV by **d, e, f.** Siege of a great city whose many-towered walls were defended by slingers, archers, spearmen. King in his chariot: parts of four slabs were drawn by the artist [these are not in *Mon. of Nin.* A.P.]	—	586	—	—	
LXVIII...		—	—	—	
LXIX, entrance guarded by colossal eagle-footed creatures	—	588	—	—	
Conquest of a part of Babylonia, or of some other district South of it	—	588	—	—	
Assyrians cutting down palm-trees, men beating drums, women clapping hands in cadence to their song: beneath the walls a great caldron, supported on a bronze? ox: *fig.*	—	588	—	—	
LXX. Battle in a marsh [? First Campaign, B.C. 704–3, viz., against **Merodach Baladan,** king of Babylon, A.P.]	—	586	—	—	
1. Assyrian soldiers fighting in boats: a vessel with captives is towed by a man swimming on a *mussuk*	—	586	—	II 28	93
Sinacherib in his chariot, amid groves of palm-trees, received the prisoners and the heads of the slain. Above him the following epigraph:—	—	587	—	—	
(m. *ilu*)*Sin-aḫḫê-erība šar kiššati šar mât Aššûr* — Sinacherib king of hosts, king of Assyria					
šal-la-at (nar)a-gam-me — the spoil of the marshes					
ša al Sa-aḫ-ri-ti — of (*i.e.* around) Saḫritu					
ma-ḫa-ar-šu e-ti-iḳ — passed before him					
LXXI. Walls almost entirely destroyed	—	586	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	Nineveh and Remains.	Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Sculptures from Rooms (whose Numbers are not known) in this Palace.					
1 Registration of prisoners and spoil	Nin. Gall. 15–17	—	—	—	94 95
2 Fortress (in Babylonia? or Susiana?) with embrasures and machicolations *fig.*	—	68	—		94
3 Scenes in camp, offering sacrifice(?) *fig.*	—	—	II 469	—	94
[4 Head of a Bull-Colossus in profile, *i.e.* in bas relief. [This seems, however, to be of the time of Tiglath-Pileser III.—A.P.]	Nim. Cent. Sal. 81	—	—	I 95 *a*	95
5 Cutting down Palm-trees (campaign in Babylonia? or Susiana?) *fig.*	—	588	—	—	95
[6 Bavian Rock-relief: Symbols of Assyrian Gods (put in this Plate from exigencies of space)] a smaller reproduction of it, placed over the inscription from the same monument, is seen in **PL. 105.** *fig.*	—	211	—	—	95
Episode in a battle in Babylonia? or Susiana?	Nin. Gall. 3	—	—	—	96 97
Slingers	9	—	—	—	
Archers shooting behind mantlets or pavois-shields	10	—	—	—	
Archers with javelins leading their horses (four slabs)	11–14	—	—	—	
Plaster casts made by LAYARD in the early excavns. at Kuy. *v.* **Analysis** p. 11 ...	Nin. Gall. 30–32	—	—	—	98
Return from battle, with prisoners: Registration of heads of the slain	Nin. Gall. 27–28	—	—	—	98
Archers with javelins leading their horses	Nin. Gall. 29	—	—	—	98
'Supporter' of Marduk's spear, *v.* VI, entrance **k, Analysis**; also **PLL. 21, 22** [Part of slab from LI, *v.* **Analysis.**]	Nin. Gall. 33	—	—	—	98
Assyrian soldiers	Gallery of Basement 15	—	—		99
Grooms standing beside bridle: soldiers in chariot	Roy. Mus. Berlin.	—	—	—	100
Zikkurat or Temple-Tower: *fig.* in RAWLINSON *Five Great Monarchies* I 314 ...	—	—	—	—	101
Scenes of camp life	Roy. Mus. Berlin.	—	—	—	101
Pavement: two specimens: 1 Louvre, PLACE *Ninive* Pl. 49: 2 Brit. Mus. ...	Ass. Saloon 101	—	—	—	102
Limestone model of a Sphinx-Colossus. [The 'restoration' as a Cow-Colossus is doubtful.—A.P.]	Bab.-Ass. Room. 723	—	—	—	103
Head of a sphinx: an attempt at a restoration, *cf. Nin. and Remns.* I 348 *fig.* ...	—	—	—	—	103
The head in its original condition; *fig.* in *Nin. and Bab.*, end of chap. XXV	—	595	—	—	
The head in Brit. Mus., wrongly 'restored' as a eunuch's head, is set, **PL. 93,** as an end-piece (*cul de lampe*) to the Sculptures from Rooms whose numbers are known.	Nin. Gall. 38	—	—	—	
Bas-reliefs graven by order of Sinacherib in the rock.					
At Bavian:					
1, large bas-relief on the rock	—	—	—	II 51	104
2, symbols from one of six arched monolith-like bas-reliefs on the rock; *fig.*	—	211	—	—	105
Inscription ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *C.I.W.A.* III 14		—	—	—	105
At Maltai (graven probably by Sinacherib). PLACE *Ninive* pl. 45	—	—	—	—	106
Appendix. Plates illustrative of details in Assyrian Sculptures.					
Keleks in a river. PLACE *Ninive* pl. 43	—	—	—	—	107
Chariot and team of horses: drawing	—	—	—	—	108 9
Fortifications.					
Enceinte of Arbēla: Louvre, PLACE *Ninive* pl. 41. Enceinte of Susa[?]: Brit. Mus.	Basement 89	—	—	—	110
Enceinte of Susa: Elevation and Profile, after DIEULAFOY *L'Acropole de Suse* ...	—	—	—	—	III 2
Enceinte of Constantinople: Elevation, VAN MILLINGEN *Walls of Constantinople*	—	—	—	—	113
Section, ,, ,, ,,	—	—	—	—	114

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GROUND-PLAN
OF THE PALACE
built by
SINACHERIB
AT
S. W. CORNER
OF THE MOUND OF KUYUNJIK
AFTER LAYARD'S PLAN IN *MON. OF NIN.* II.

GROUND-PLAN
OF THE PALACE
built by
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OF THE MOUND OF KUYUNJIK
AFTER LAYARD'S PLAN IN *MON. OF NIN.* II

THE ANCIENT BED OF THE TIGRIS RAN BELOW, IN FRONT OF THIS FAÇADE, AT SOME DISTANCE FROM IT

SOUTH - WEST FAÇADE

LIX
LVII?
LIV
LIII
LI
LVIII
LVI
LV
LII
LX
ARCHIVE ROOM
TIME OF A-B-PAL
LXI
SOUTH - EAST - FAÇADE
XXXII
XXXI
XXXV
XXXVI
LACHISH ROOM
XXXVII
XXXIX
XXXIV
TE-UM-MAN
ROOM
XXXIII
TIME OF
A-B-PAL
XXX
XXXVIII
XL
XXIX
XLI
XXVIII
XLII
XXV
XLIV
XLVII
COURT
XIX
XXVII
XXIV
XLVI
XLIII
XV
E
XXVI
XIV
XVI
D
XXIII
XXII
XX
XVIII
XXI
IV
A
II
H
NORTH - E
GRAND

Lith Lankhout, the Hague

LXXI

LXIX

LXX

LXVII

LXV

LXVI

LXIV

L

LI

XLIX

LXIII

LXII

XI

XLVIII

X

XIV

XII

IX

XIII

COURT

VI
(I.)

VII

VIII

XVII
F

V (G.)

I. B.)

III
C

D ENTRANCE

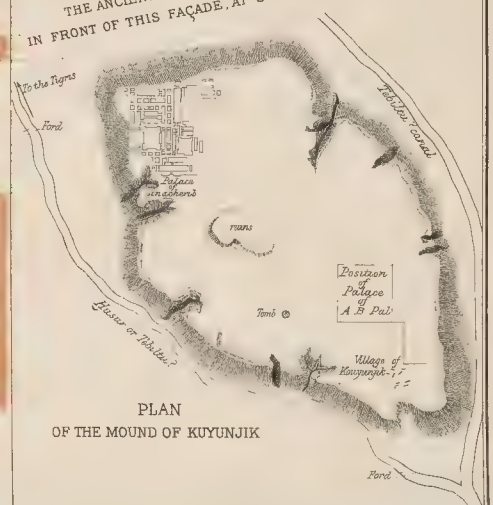
H

Scale $\frac{1}{345}$

EAST - FAÇADE

THE LETTERS A TO I WHICH FOLLOW THE ROMAN NUMERATION OF ROOMS ARE THOSE OF LAYARD'S PROVISIONAL PLAN IN HIS *MON. OF NIN.* I & *NIN. & REMAINS* II *P. 124*

THE ANCIENT BED OF THE TIGRIS RAN BELOW, IN FRONT OF THIS FAÇADE, AT SOME DISTANCE FROM IT.



PLAN
OF THE MOUND OF KUYUNJIK

LXXI
a
1 2 3
12

Scale of Feet

English Statute mile

Geographical mile

SECTION

of comparative elevations from the wall of Mosul *on the West to the outer rampart of* Nineveh *on the East.*

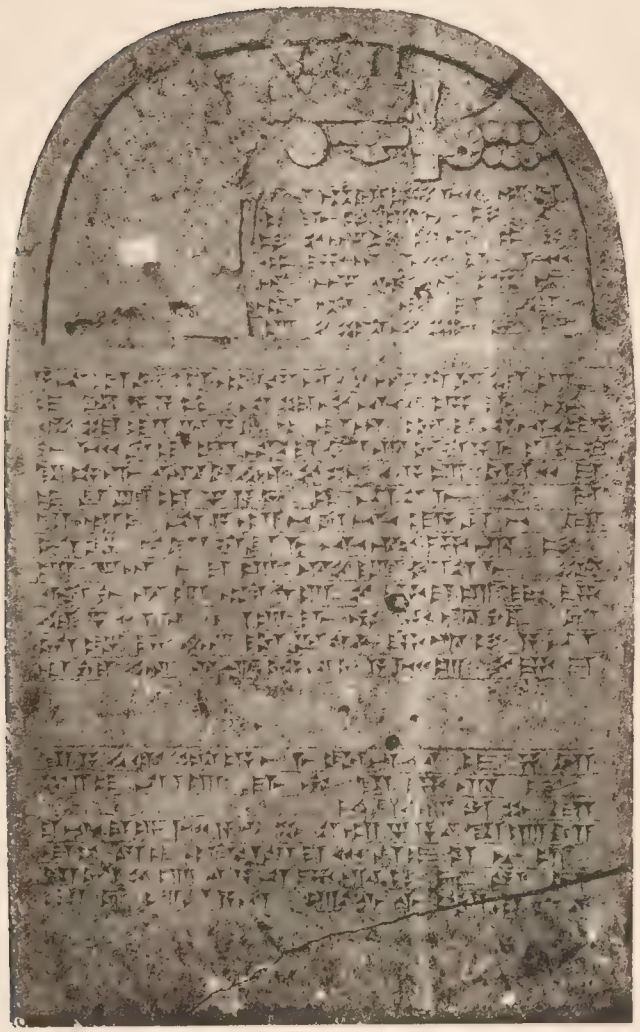
1 *Minaret of Great mosque in Mosul*
2 *Bab es Sāyar (gate of town).*
3 *Minaret of Nuestrayah (?).*
4 *Arched cone tomb Tell al Haseun*
5 *Jamā Bab aj-jiar . Bridge gate Mosque.*
6 *Bridge of boats . Tigris level in March.*
7 *Old bridge over the Khosr's bed.*
8 *Village of Armūshyah.*
9 *Great mound of Koiyunjik*
10 *Pushed dome over tomb of Jonah.*
11 *Saddle mound on the East wall of Nineveh*
12 *Moat or inner ditch of Nineveh.*
13 *Central ditch at Danlamgah spring*
14 *Outer rampart and ditch. Eastwards.*
15 *Plain country rising to the East*
16 *Tertiary rock of the Assyrian plains*

Latitude of minaret in the great mosque (1) *at Mósul* 36° 20′ 16″ *Its meridian distance West of Sūk-al Ghazl minaret in Baghdād* 1° 16′ 52″

FELIX JONES *Vest[illegible] of A[illegible]* 1

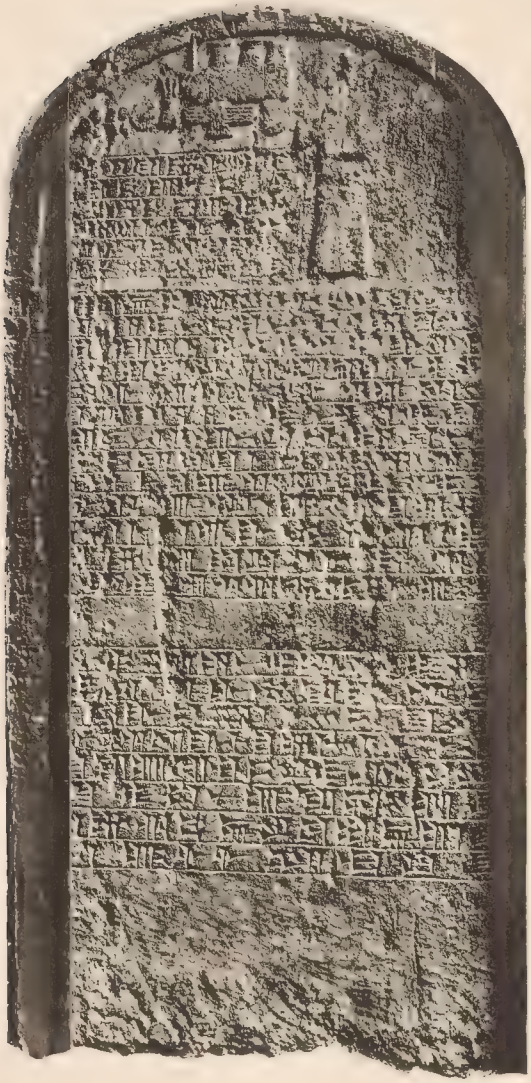
NINEVEH: NORTH-WEST WALL: GATE

Mon. of Nin. II. 5



IMP. OTT. MUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE

NINEVEH: SOUTH-EAST OF NEBI-YUNUS



BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 54*

NINEVEH: FOOT OF KUYUNJIK

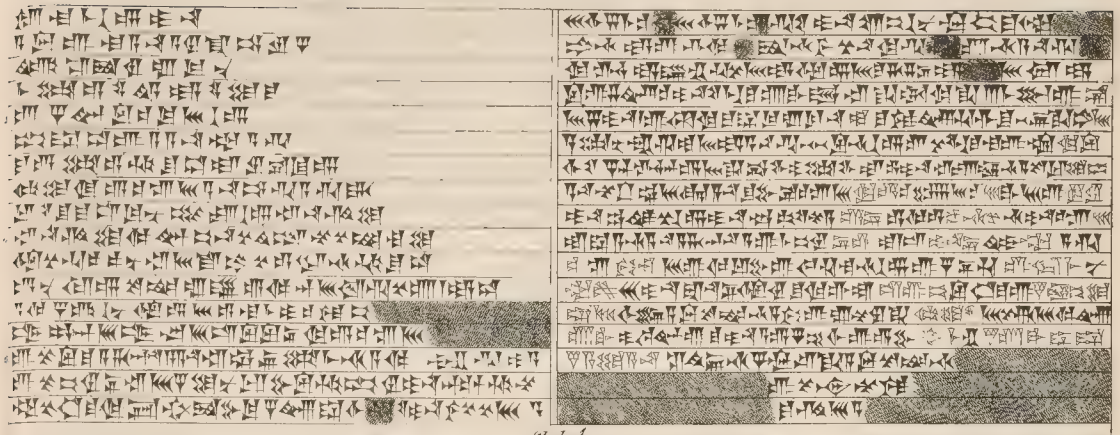
Historical Inscription of Sennacherib,

from Slabs belonging to the Koyunjik Bulls and now in the British Museum

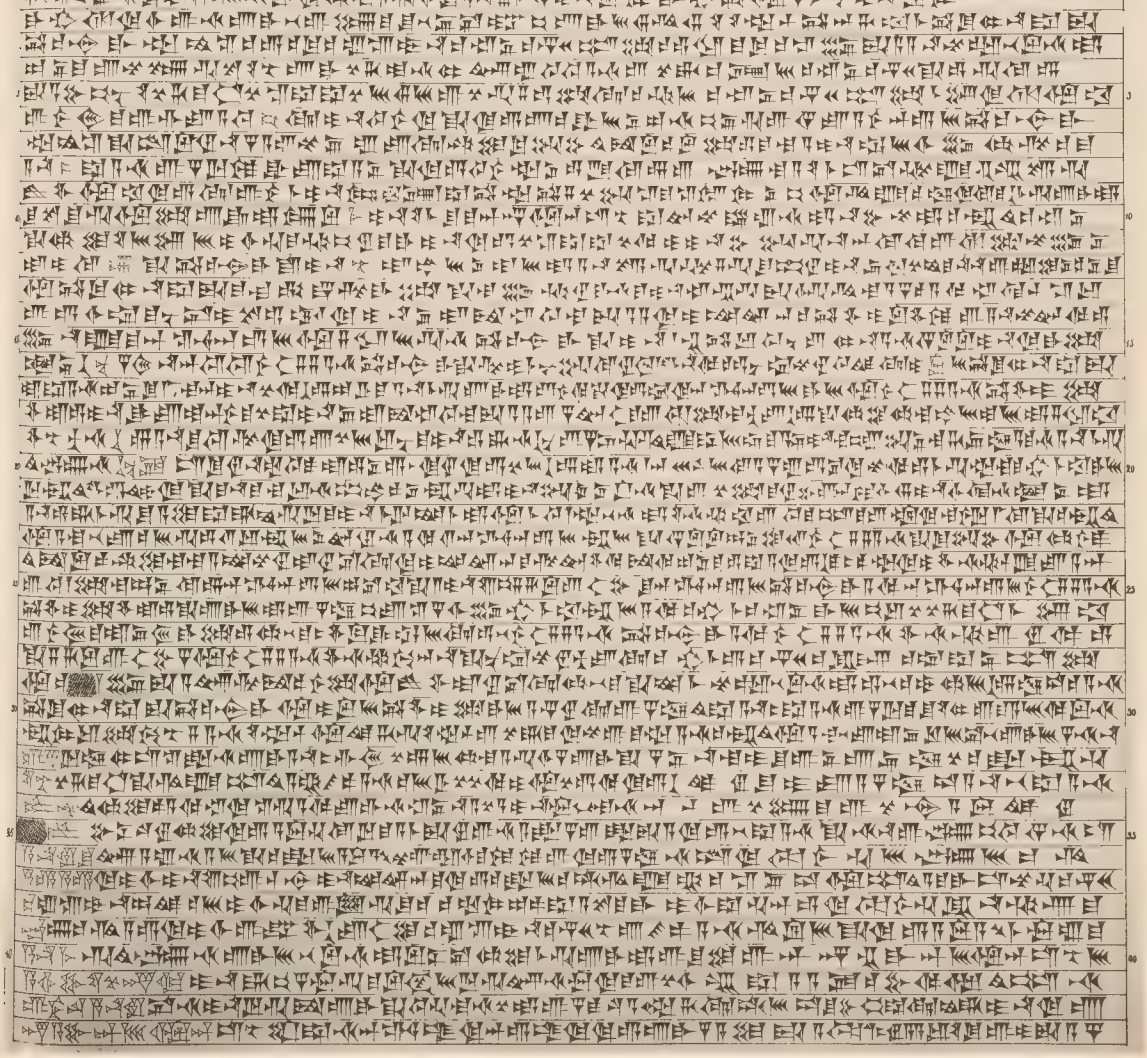
Slab 4.

Continuation of Historical Inscription of Sennacherib.

Slab 3.



Slab 4

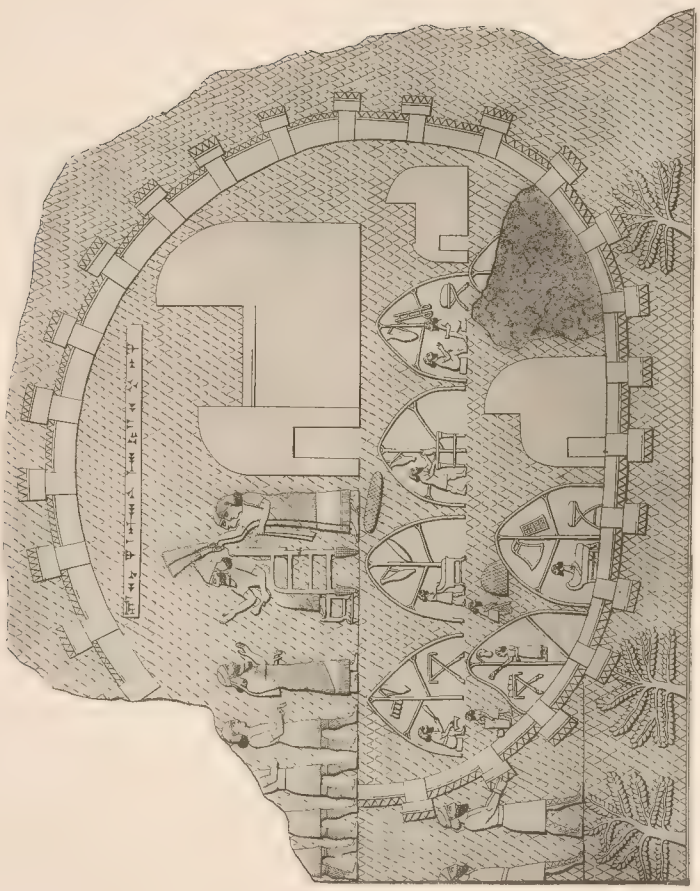


Mon. of Nin. I 74

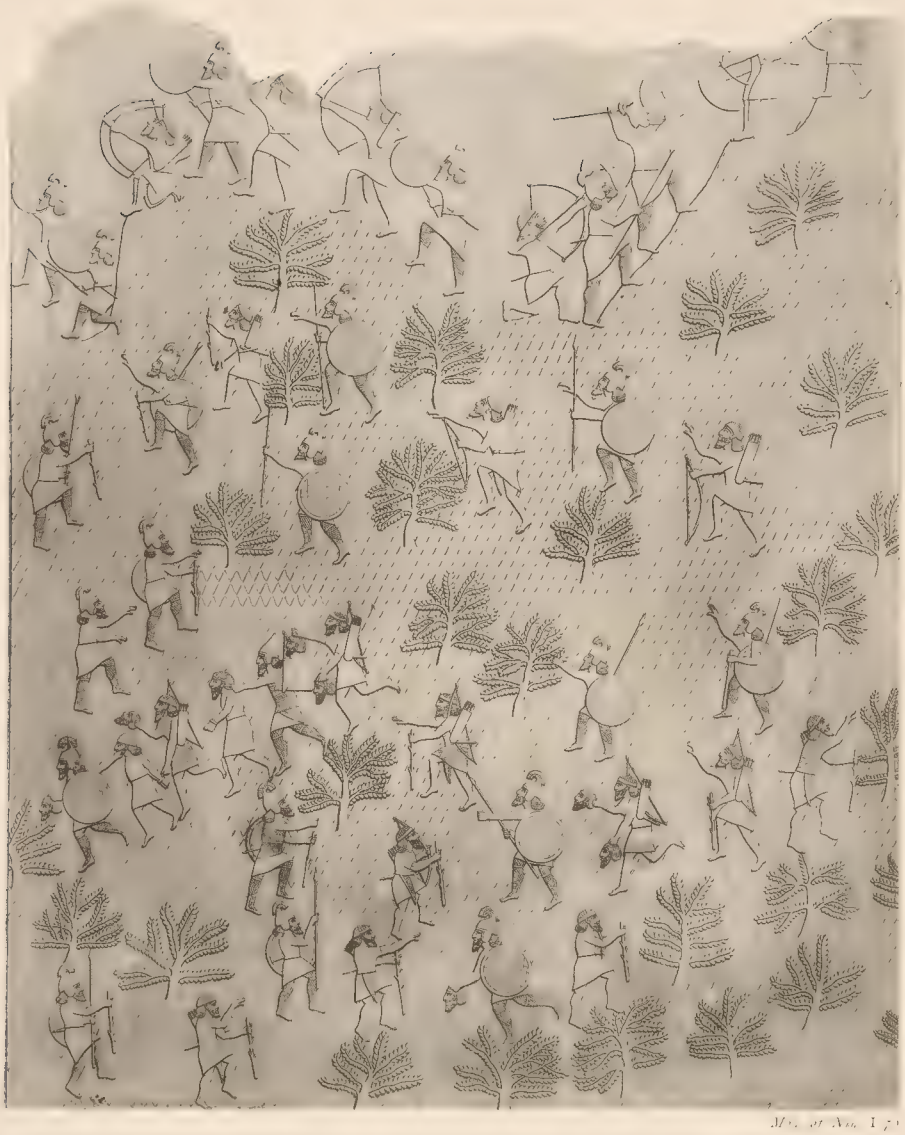
GREAT HALL: I 1, 2

Mon. of Nin. I 69

GREAT HALL: I 3



GREAT HALL: I 9

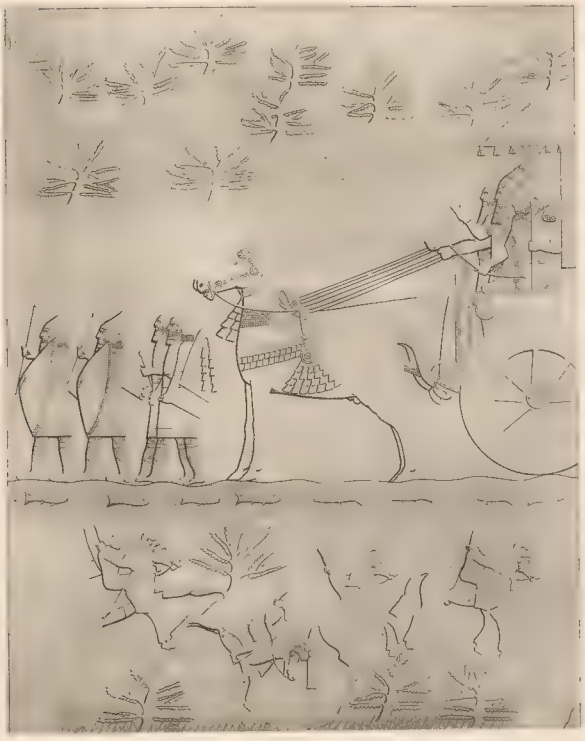


GREAT HALL: I 13

GREAT HALL: I 14

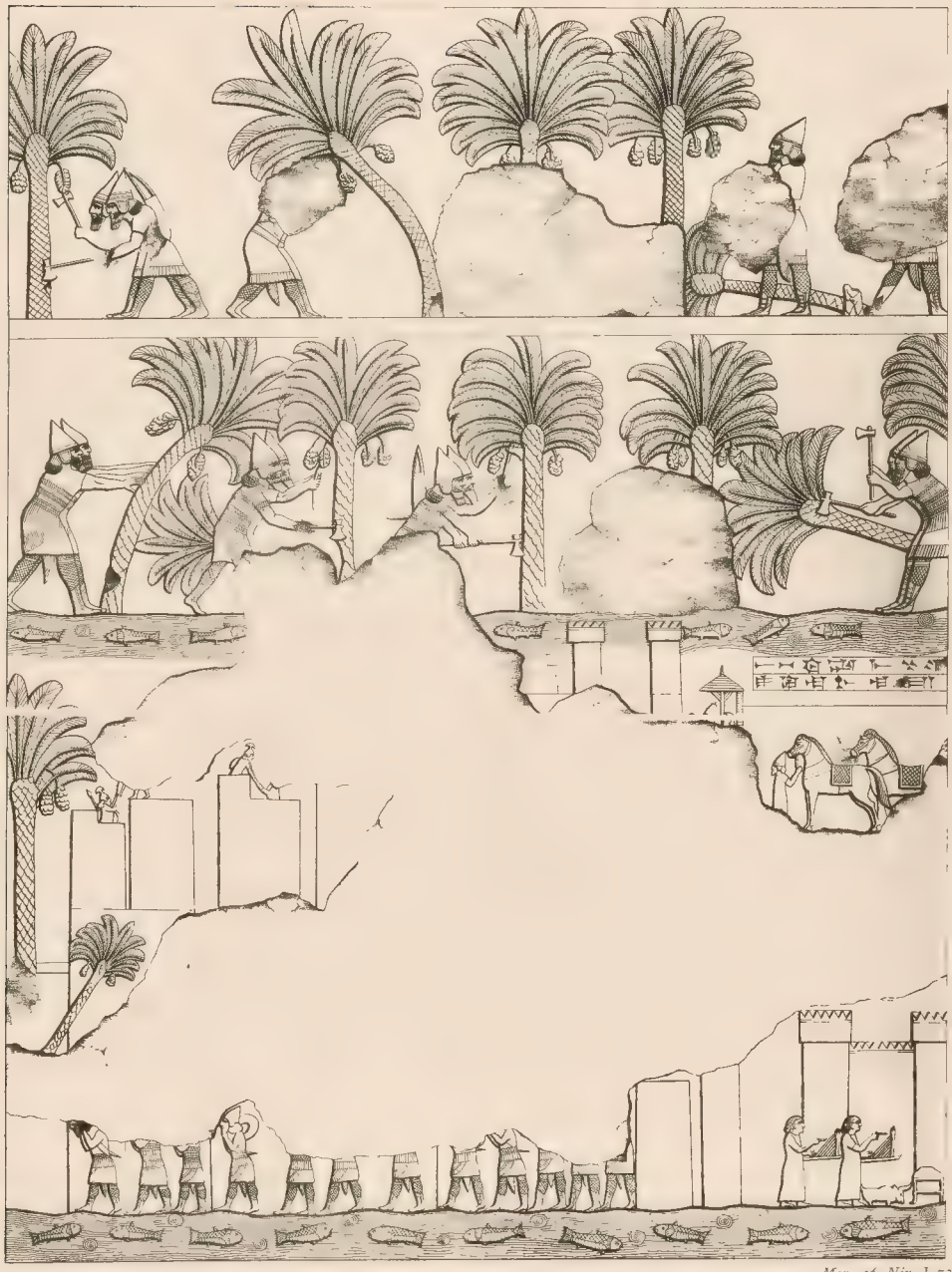
Mon. of Nin. I 72

ROOM III 4



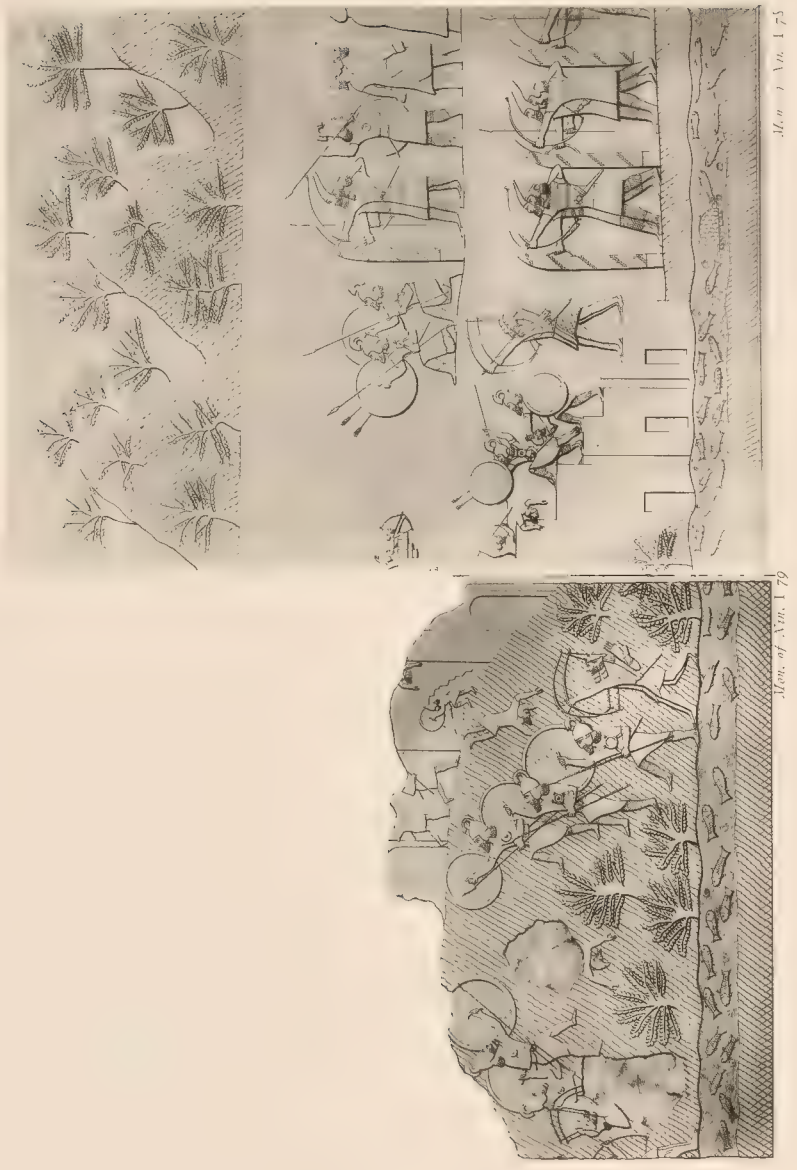
Mon. of Nin. I 80

ROOM V 30

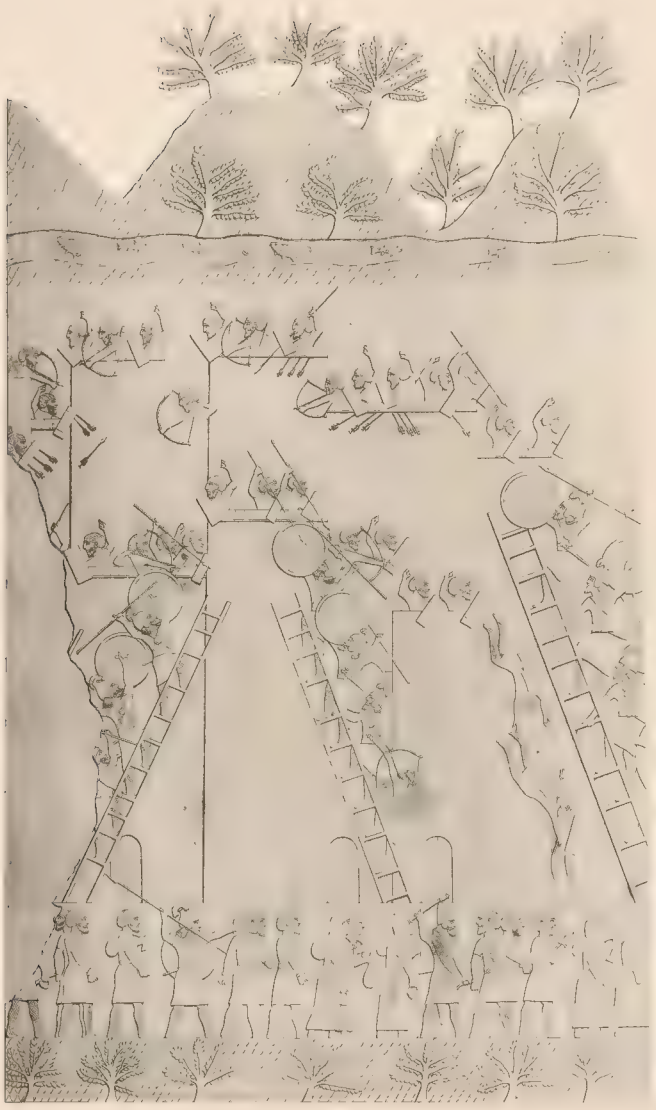


ROOM III 8

Mon. of Nin. I 73



ROOM V 5, 6

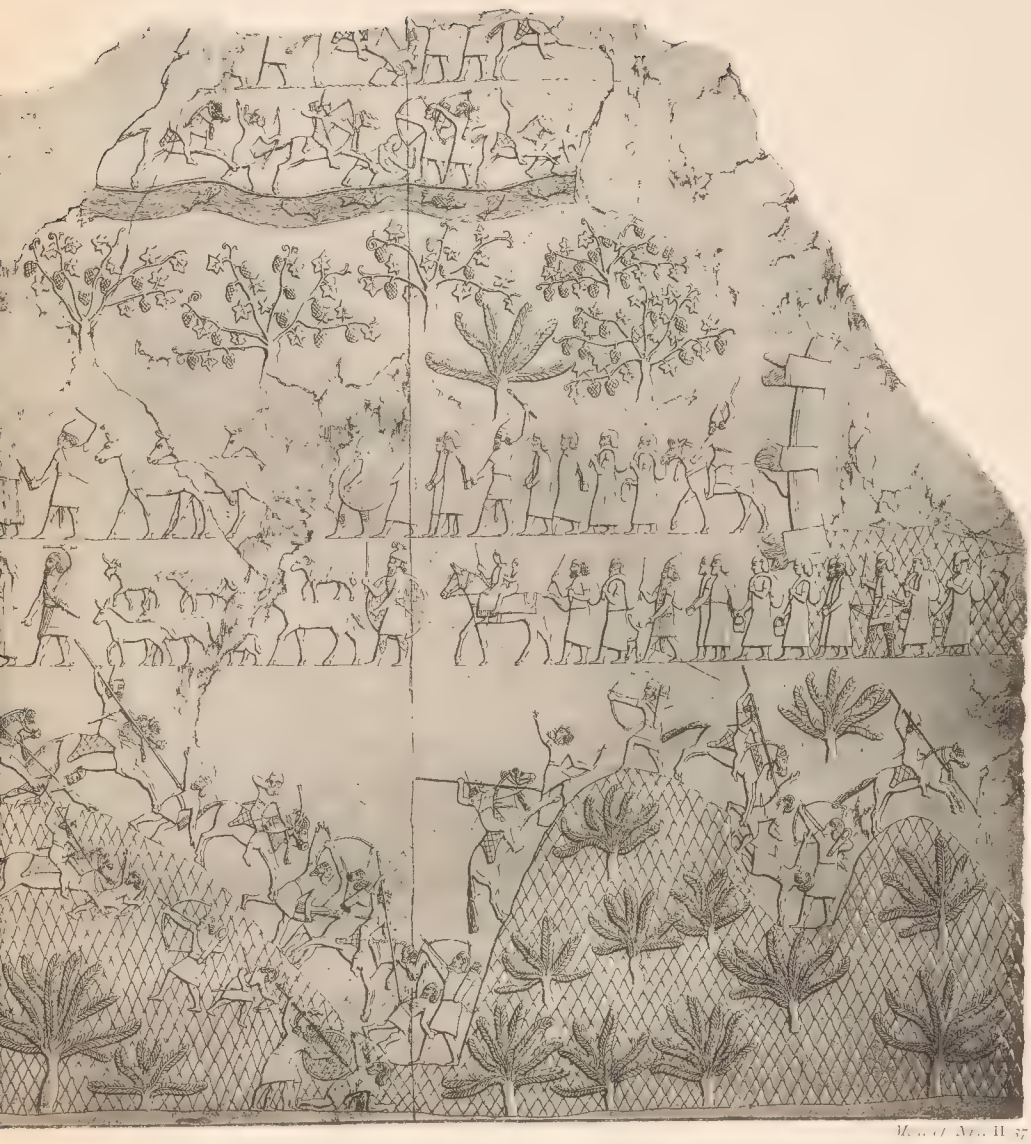


Mon. of Nin. I 68

ROOM V 36, 37

Mus. of Nat. Hist.

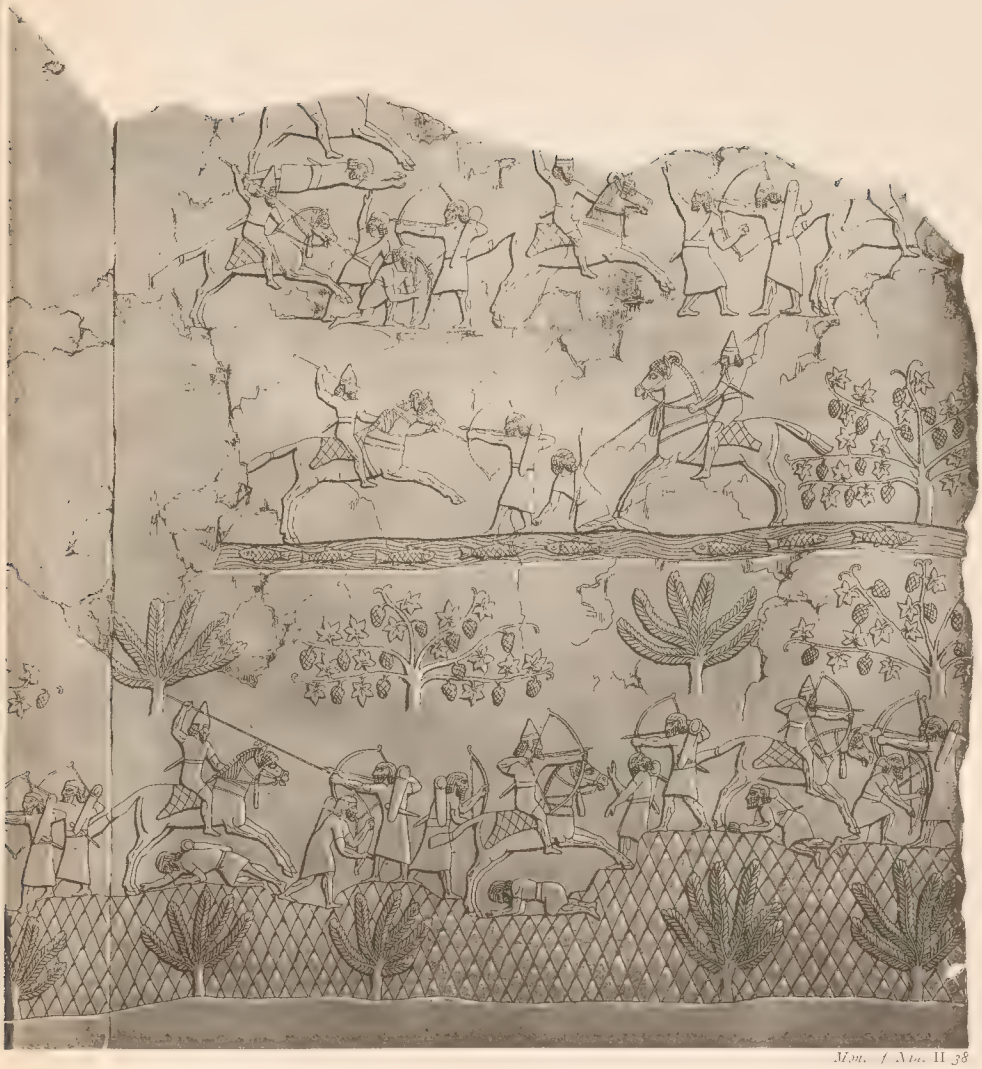
COURT: VI. I



Mansell Alinari 11 57

11, 12, 13

COURT: VI



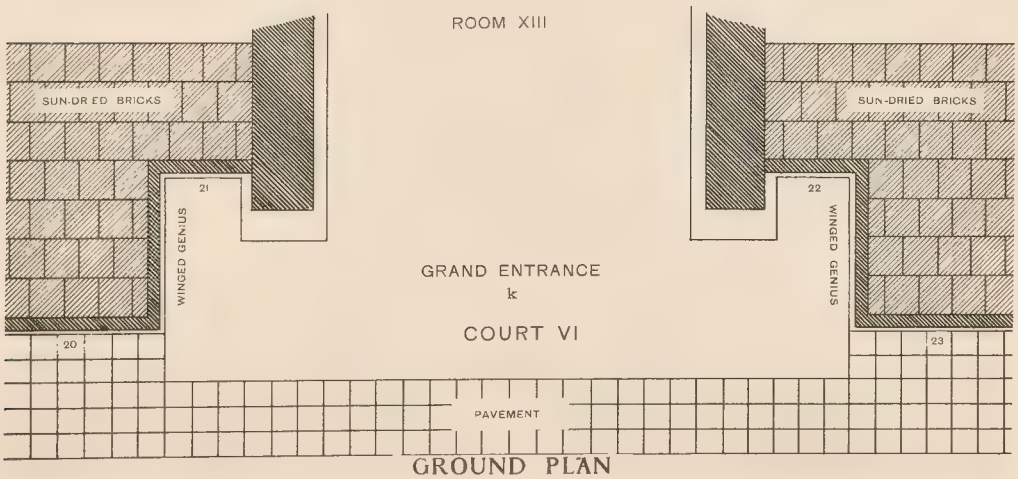
Mon. of Nin. II 38

19, 20

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 33*

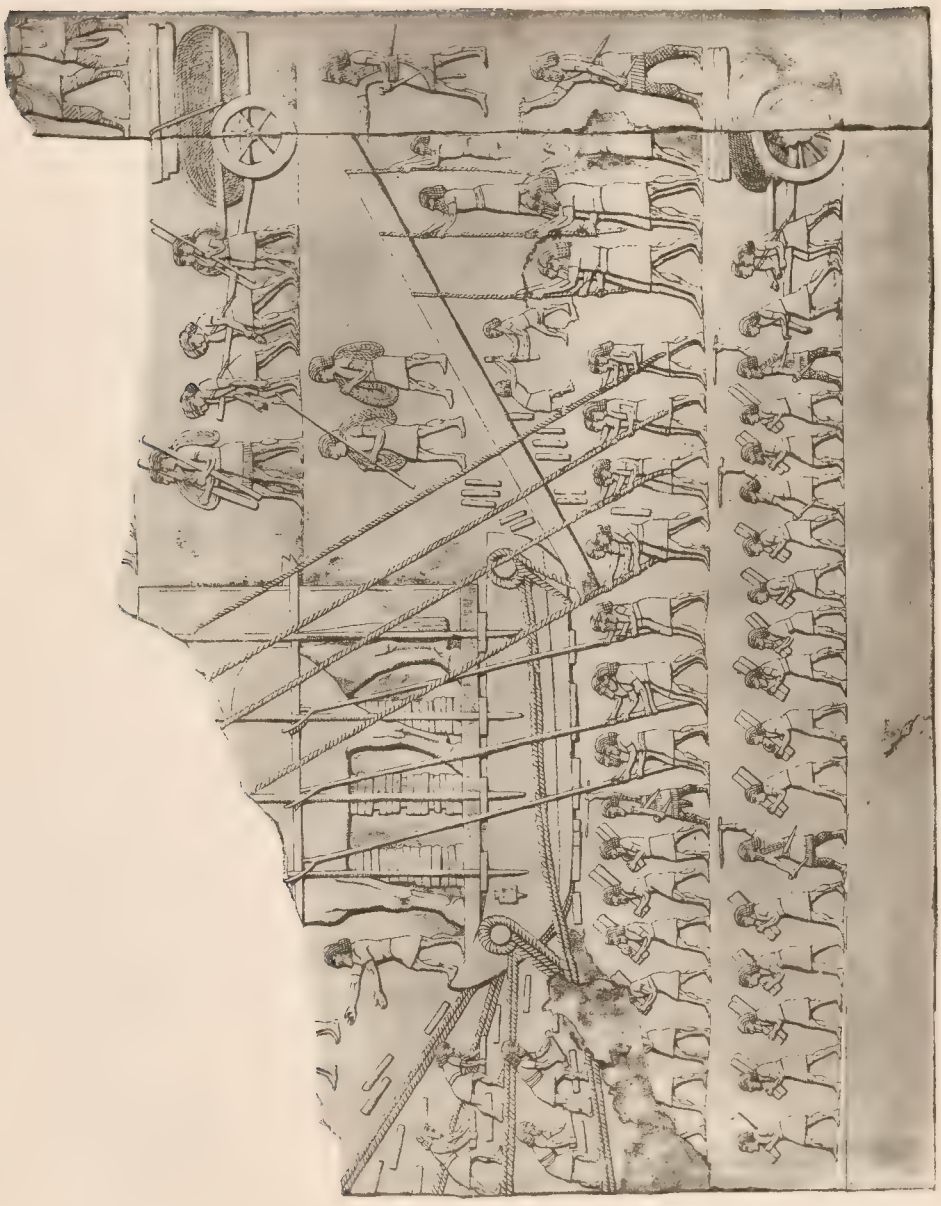
COURT: VI ENTRANCE **k 21**

ELEVATION



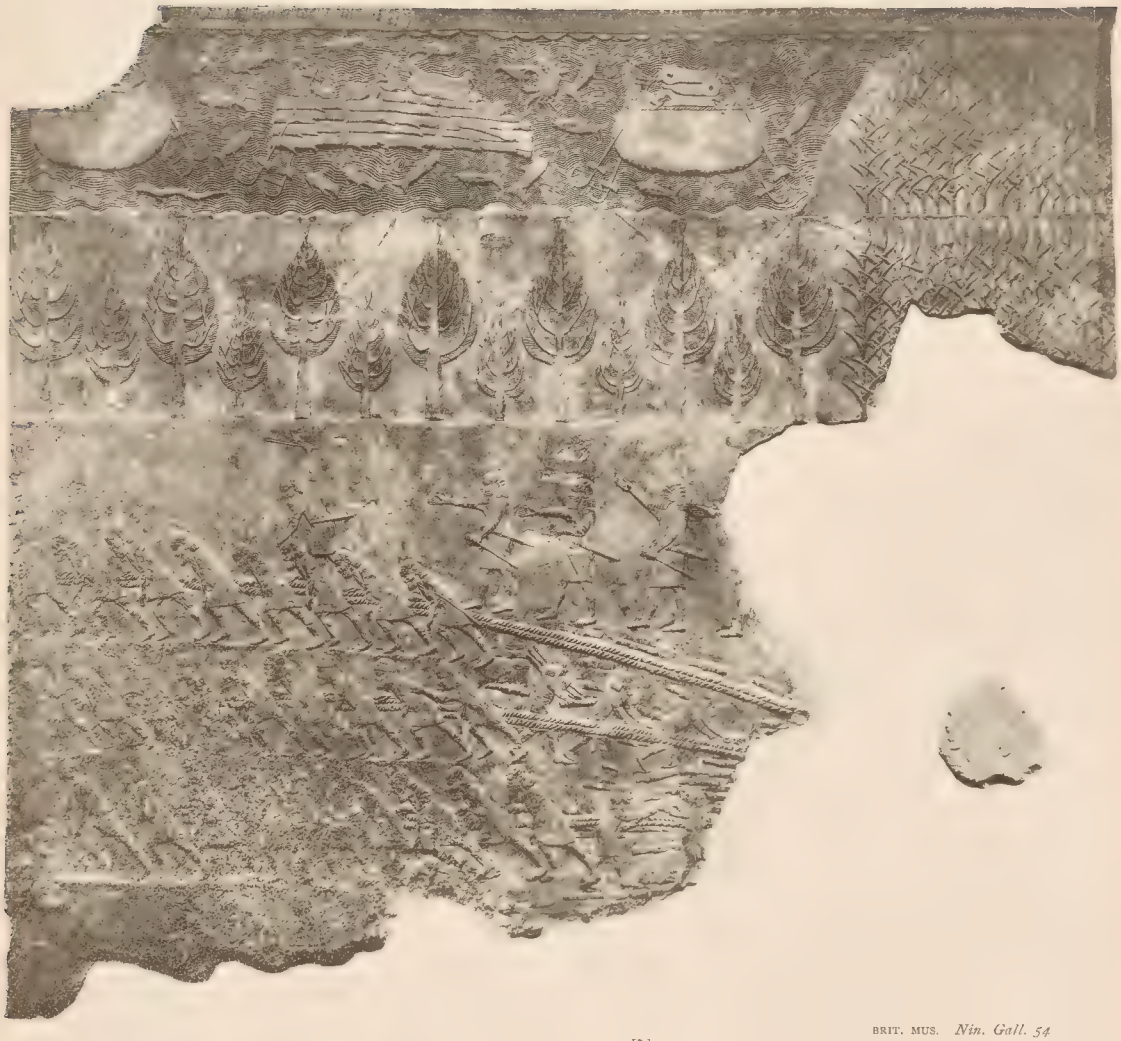
GROUND PLAN

COURT: VI: ENTRANCE k
[RESTORATION]



Mon. of Nin. II. 16

COURT: VI 46



COURT: VI 51 [?]

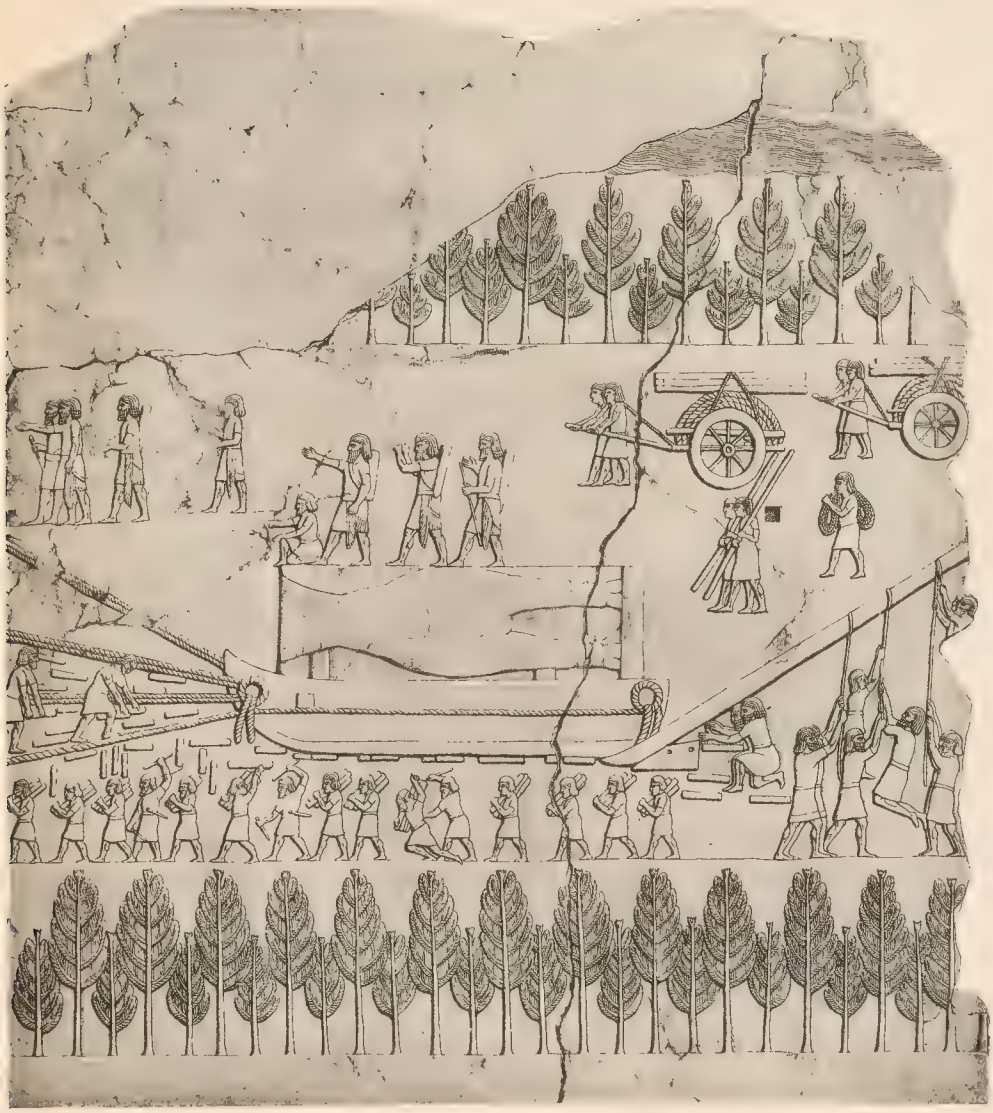
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 54*

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 55

COURT XI 53

COURT : VI 53

COURT VI



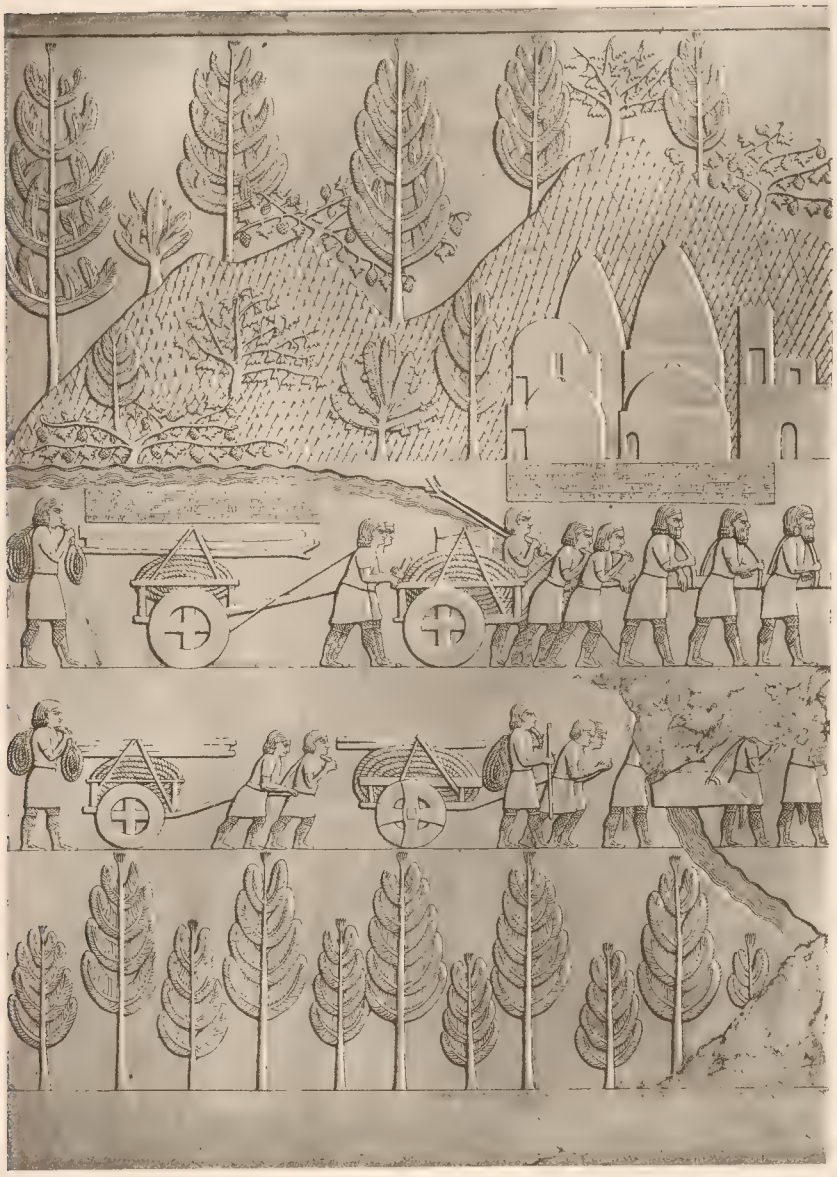
Mon. of Nin. II 17

54, [55], 56

COURT: VI 61 [?]

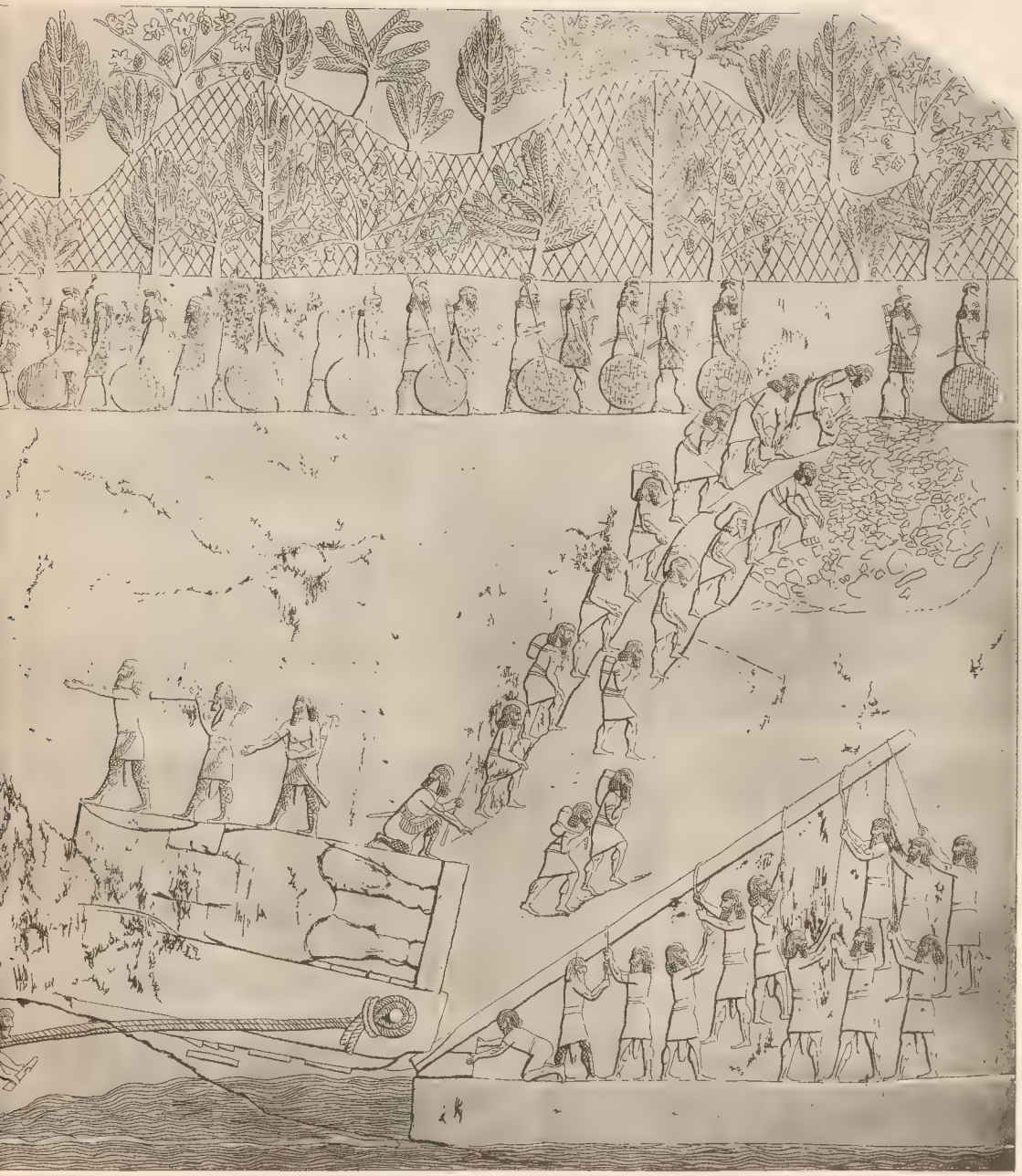
BRIT. MUS *Nin. Gall. 56*

COURT XI 61

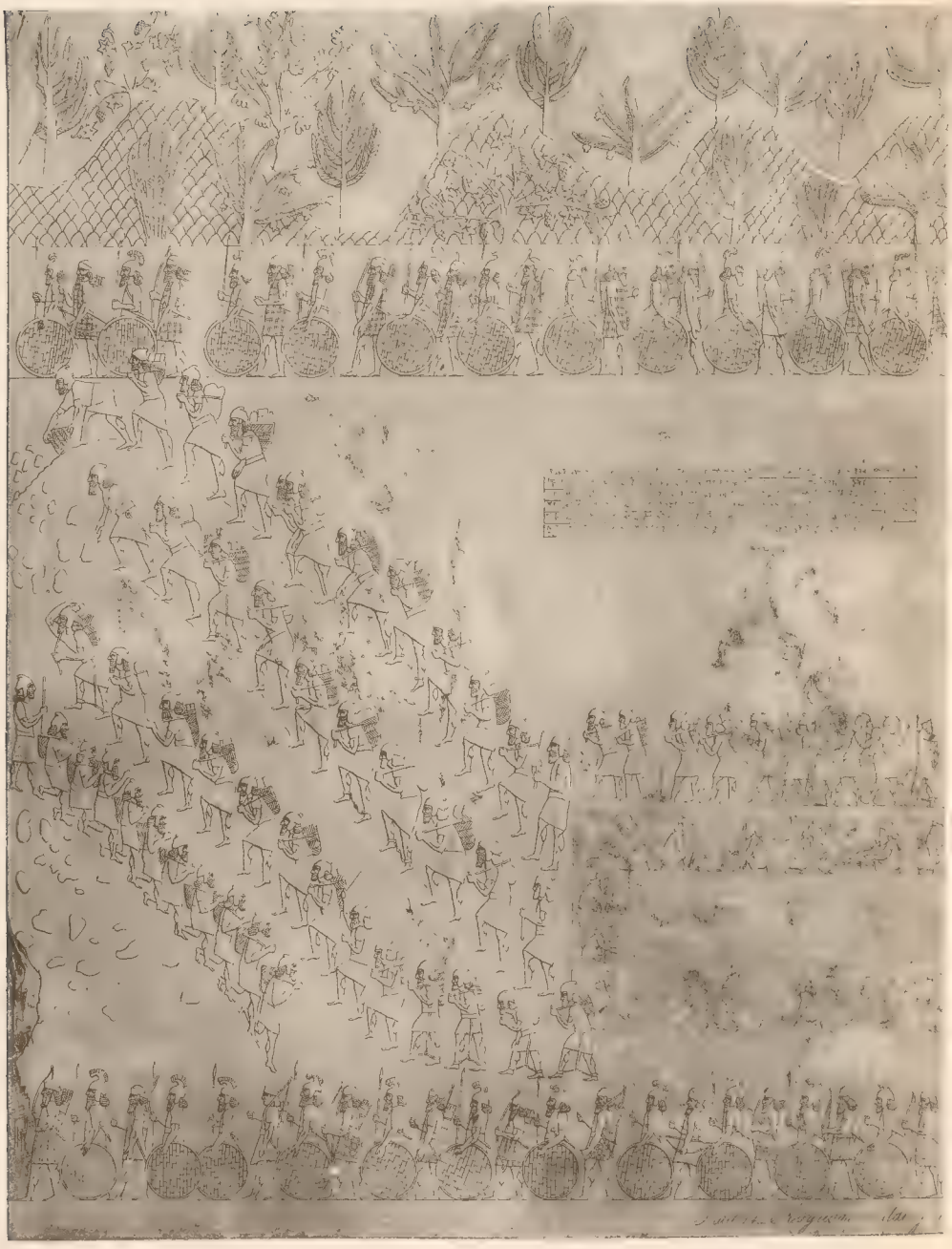


COURT: VI 62

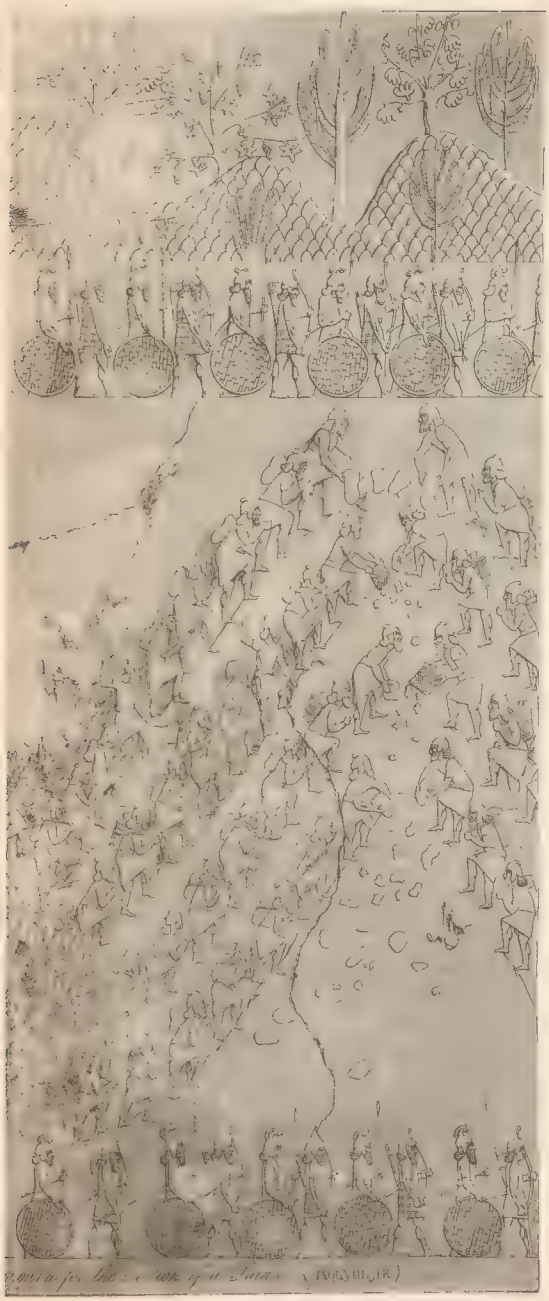
Mon. of Nin. II 17

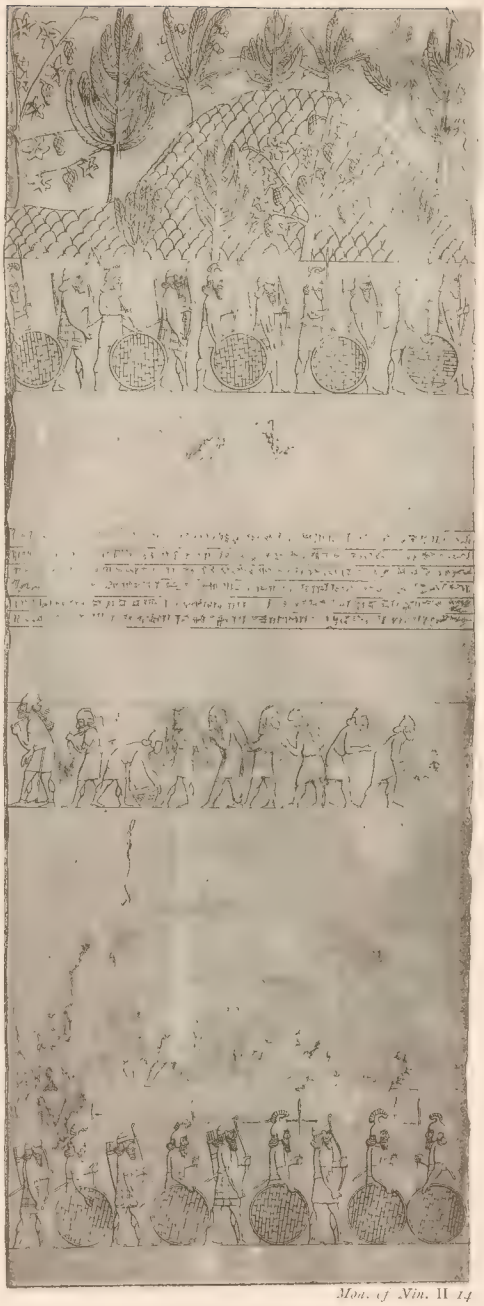


63, 64



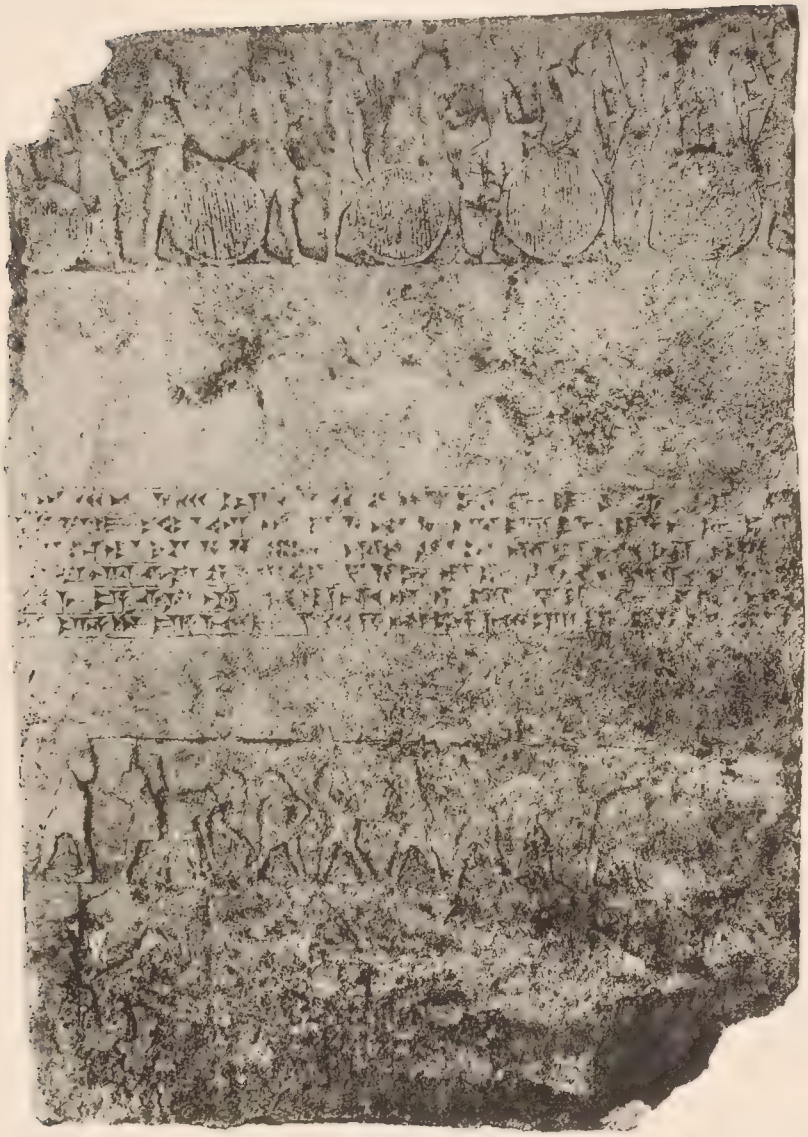
COURT VI





Mon. of Nin. II *14*

66, 67, 68

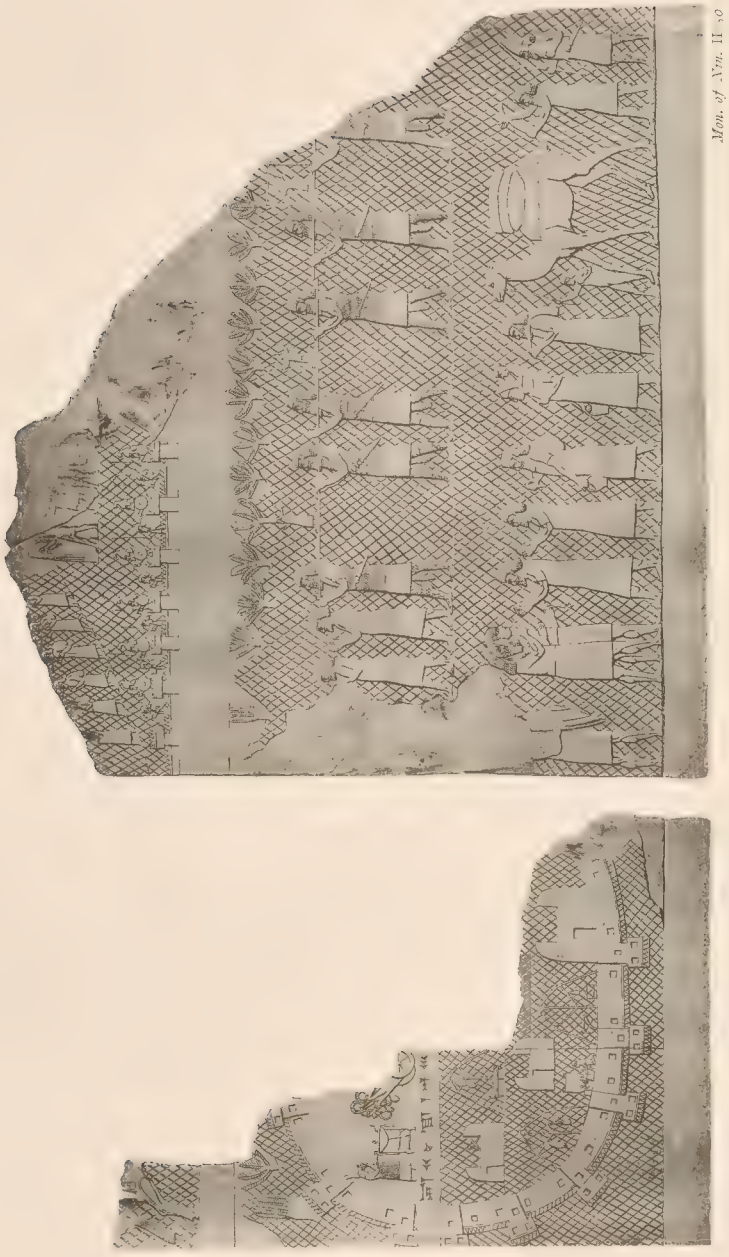


COURT: VI 68

IMP. OTT. MUS.
CONSTANTINOPLI

ROOM VII

Mon. of Nin. II 29

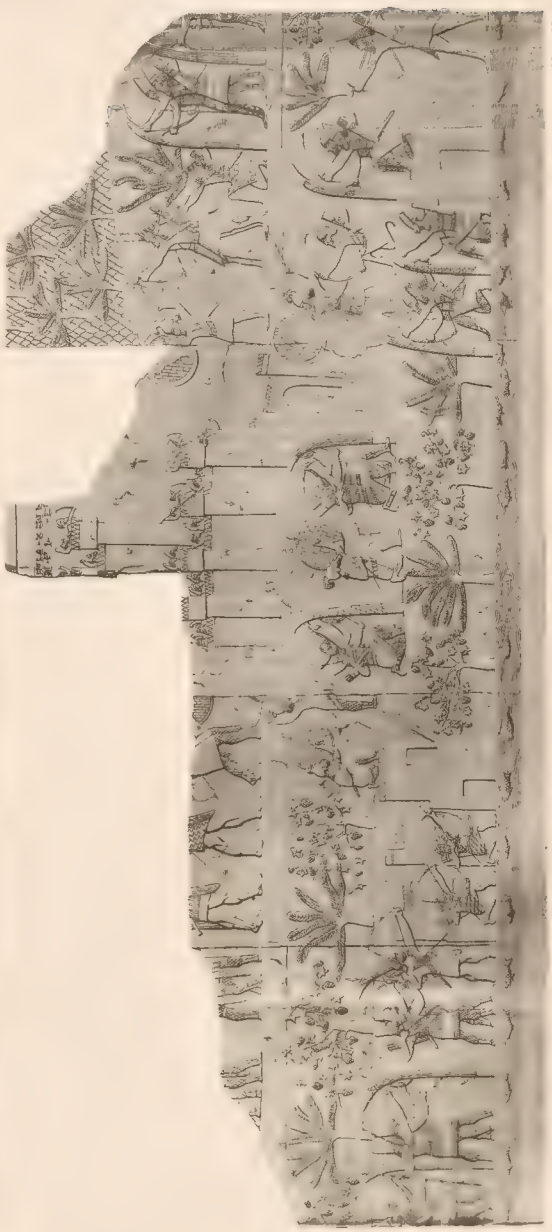


ROOM X 7, 11

Mon. of Nin. II, 50

Mon. of Nin. II 18

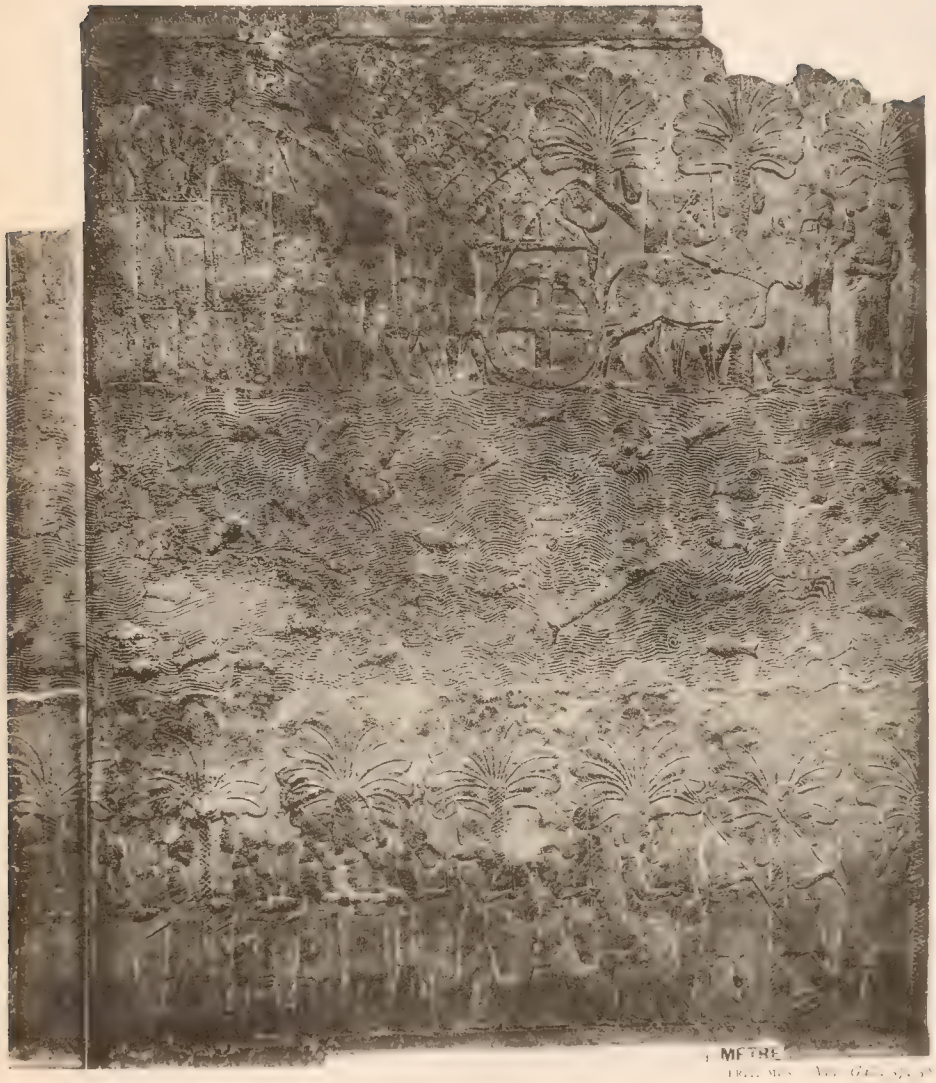
ROOM XII 12, 13, 14, 15



Mon. of Nin. II 39

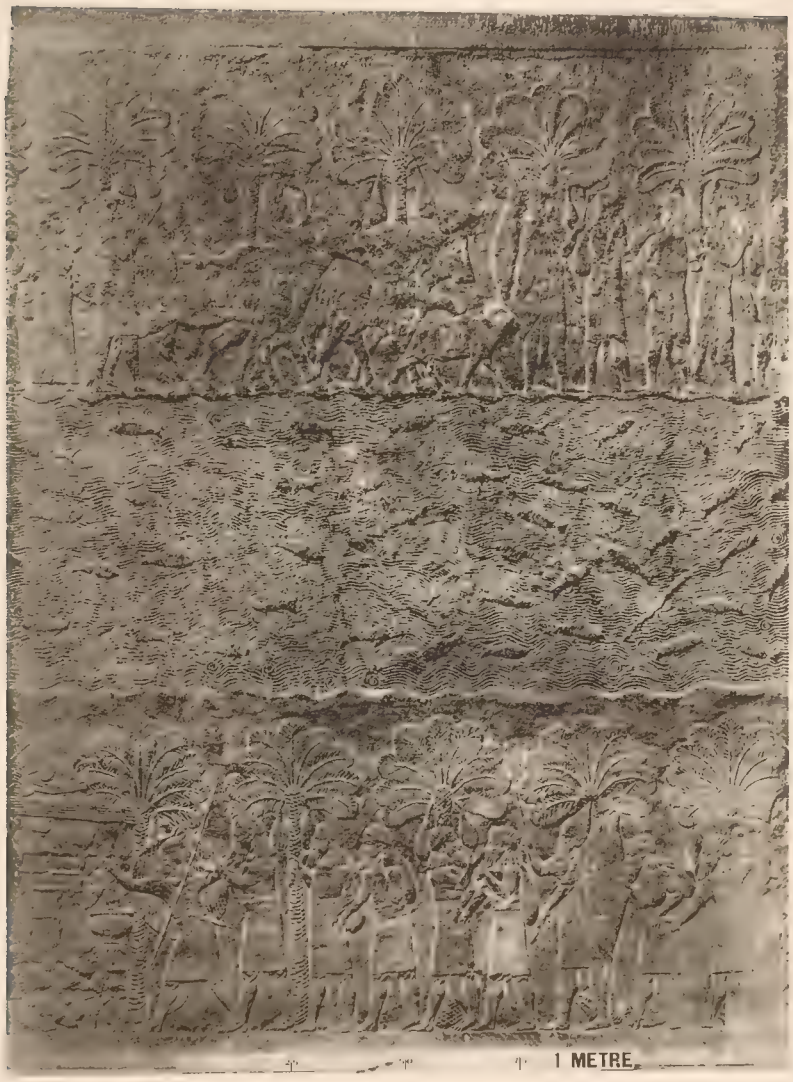
ROOM XIV 8, 9, 10, 11

COURT: XIX



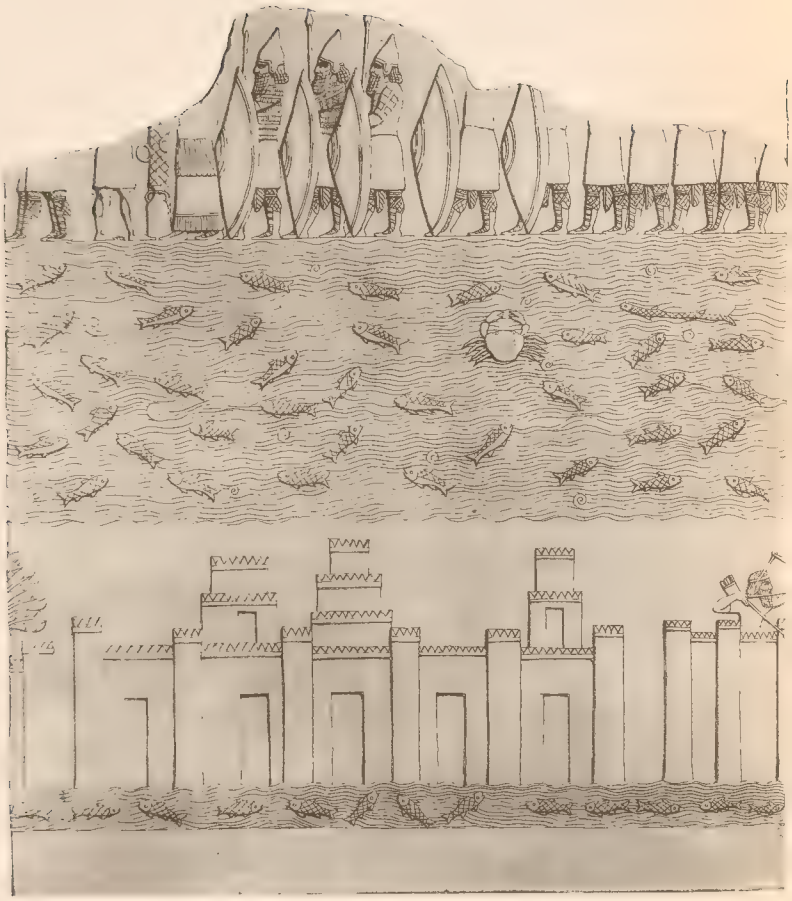
II, 12

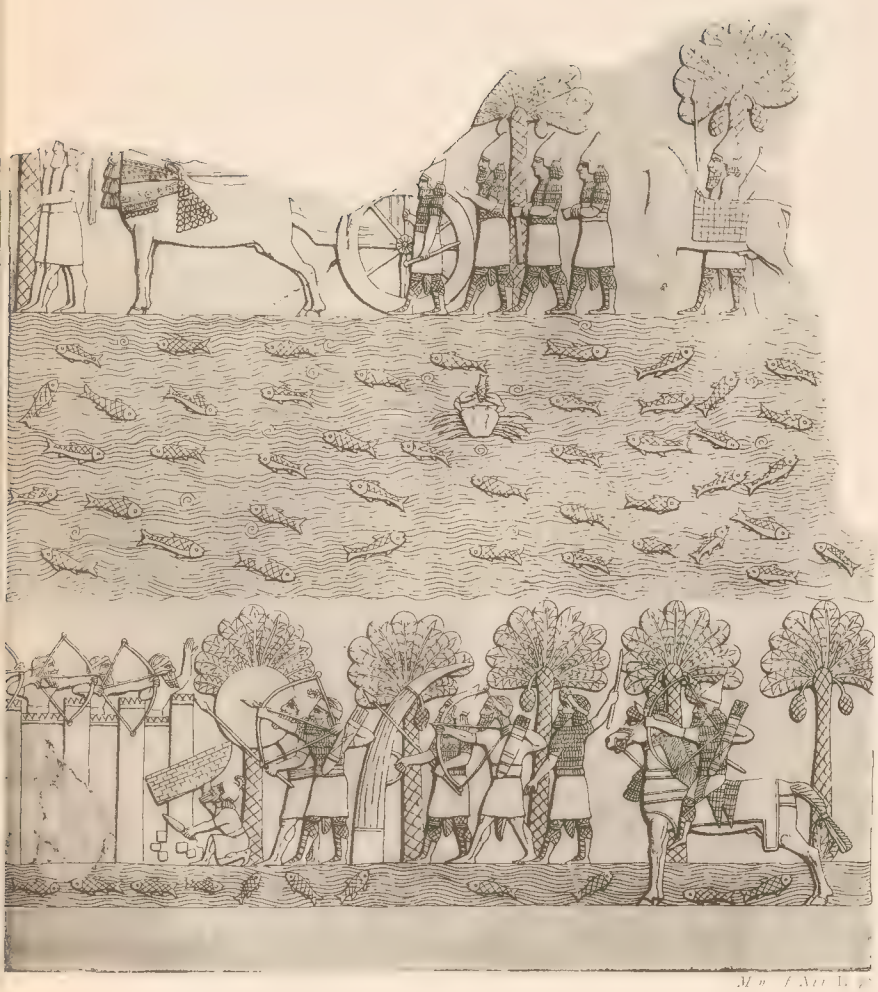
COURT: XV II



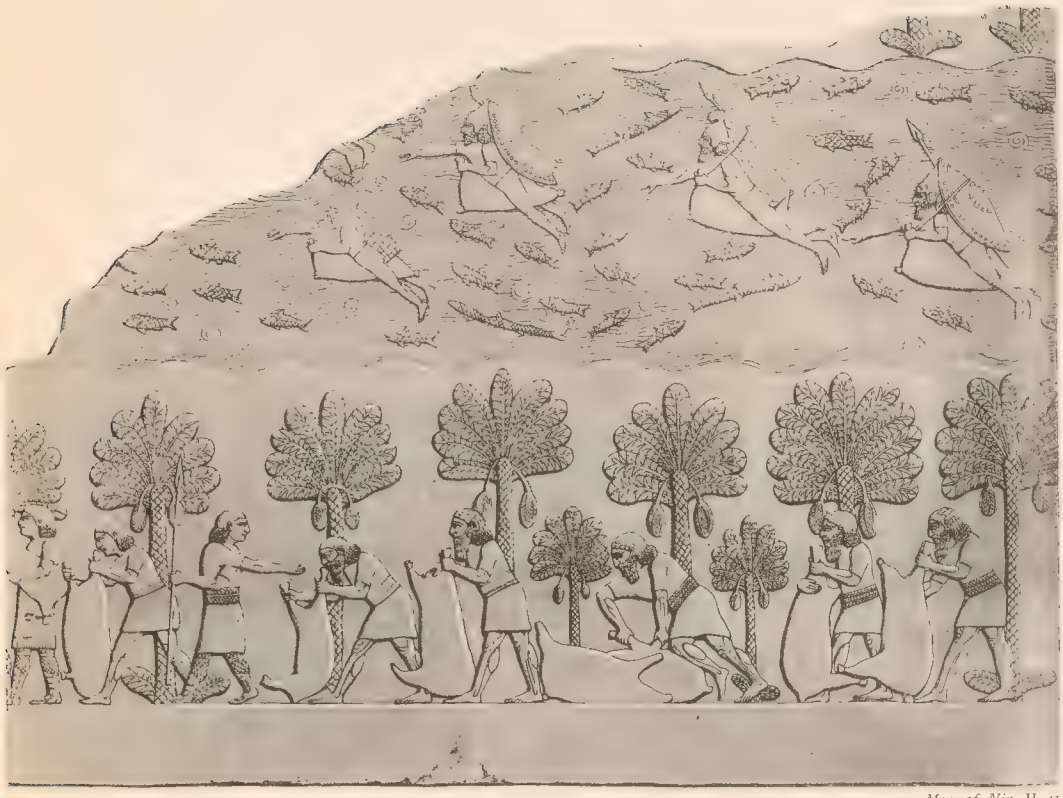
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 59*

COURT: XIX 13





COURT : XX



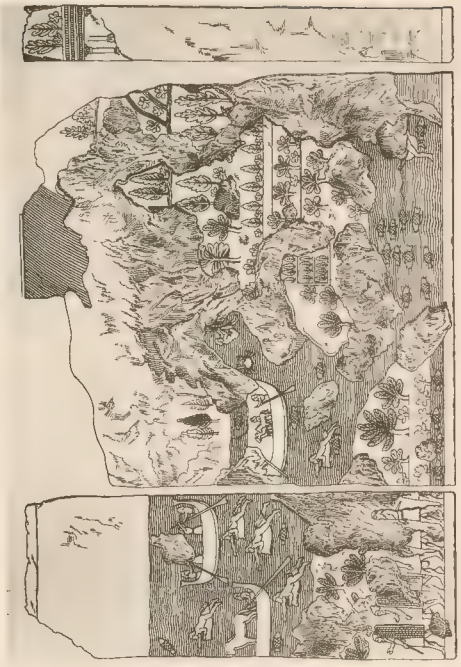
20, 21

Mon. of Nin. II *41*

Mon. of Nin. II 41

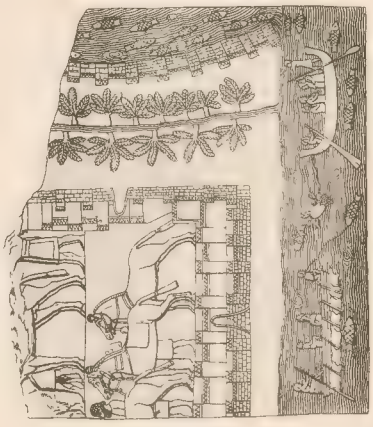
COURT: XIX 23

Mon. of Nin. II. 44

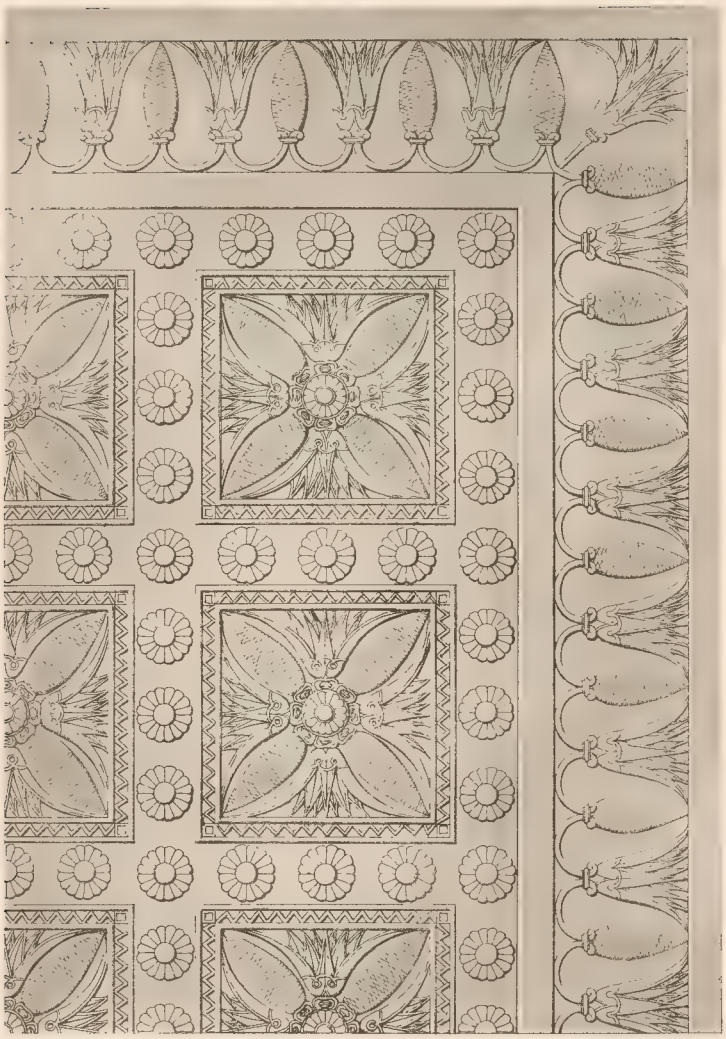


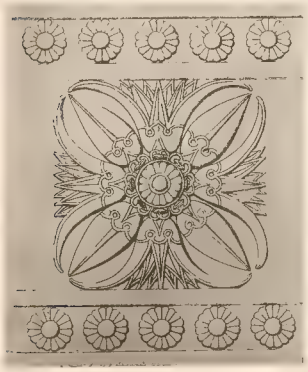
Nin. & Bib. p. 232

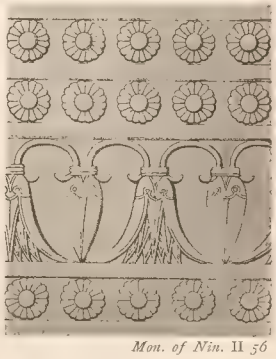
ROOM XXII



Nin. & Bib. p. 234

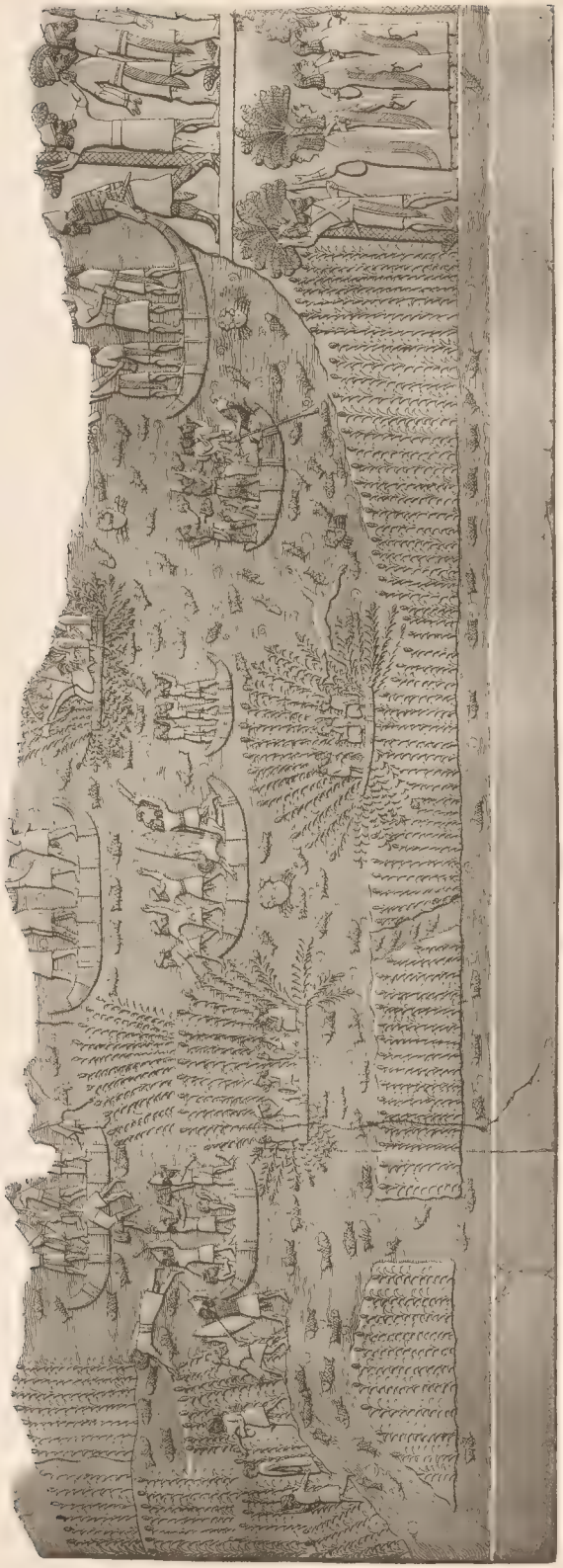






Mon. of Nin. II 56

ROOM XXIV: ENTRANCE C



Mon. of Nin. II. 37

ROOM XXVIII 2, 3, 42

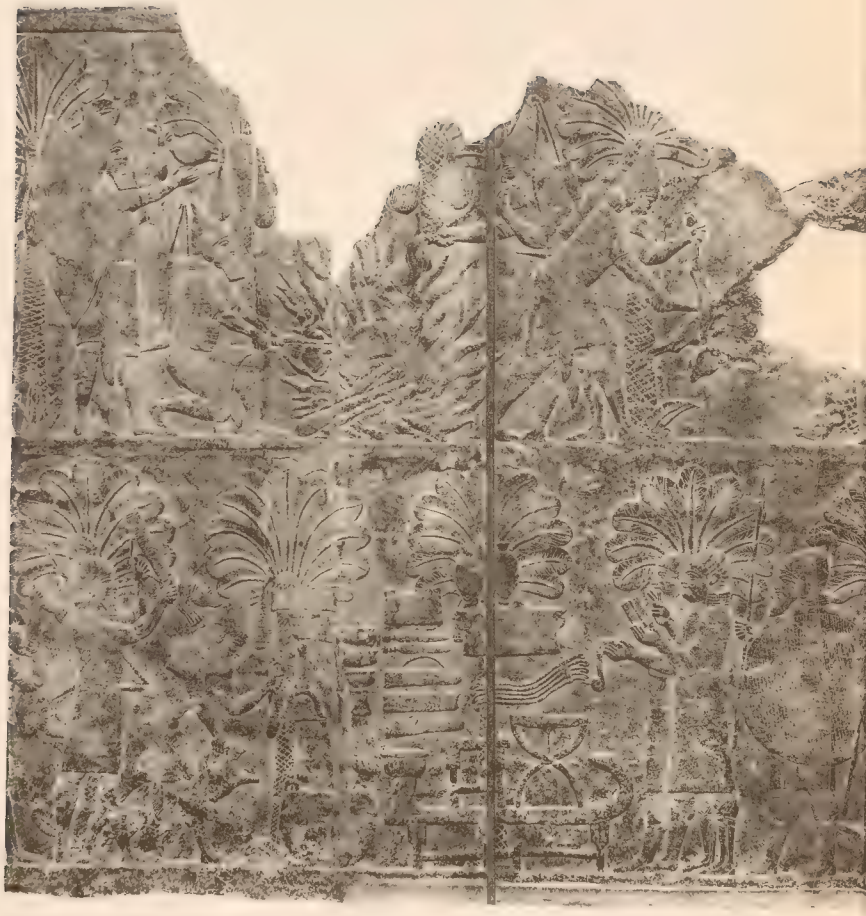
Mon. of Nin. II. 26

ROOM XXVIII 4b, 5, 6

1 METRE

BRIT. MUS *Basement Room 1, 2, 3*

7, 8, 9



ROOM XXVIII

BRIT. MUS. *Fragment* de MÈTRE

9, 10, 11

ROOM XXVIII

BRIT. MUS *Basement Room 6, 7, 8*

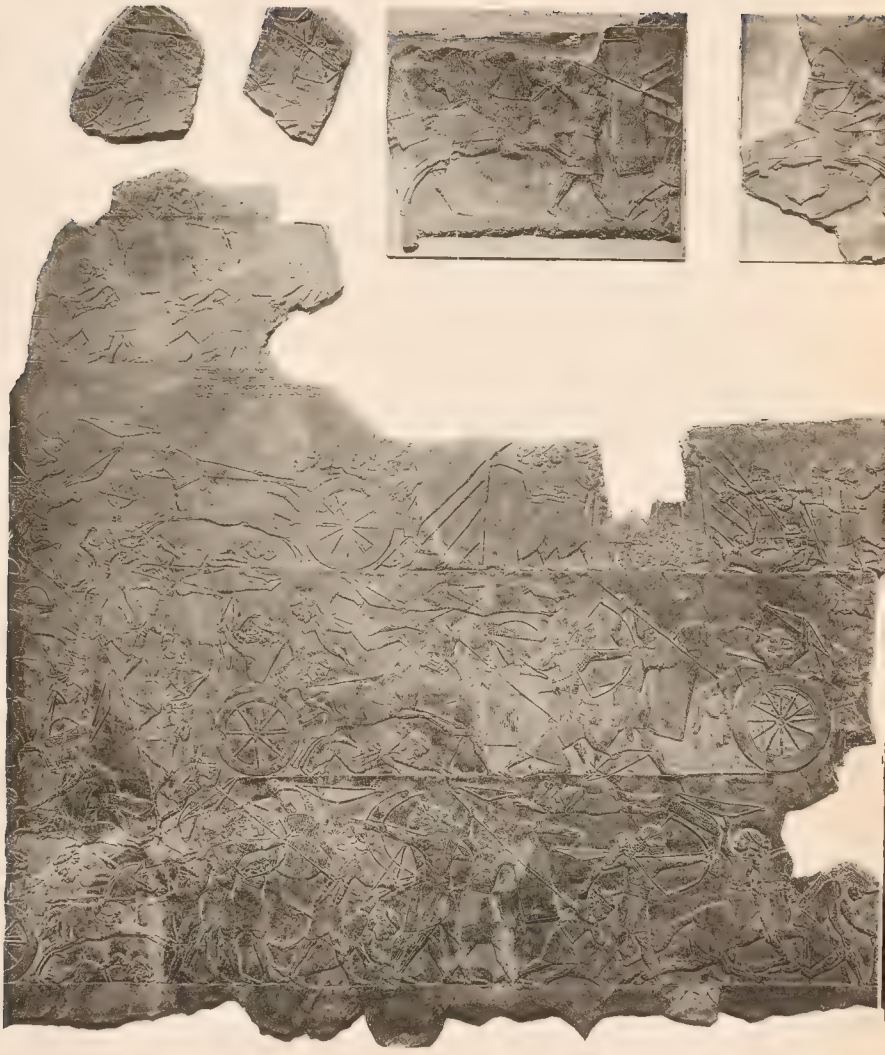
I 12, 13, 14

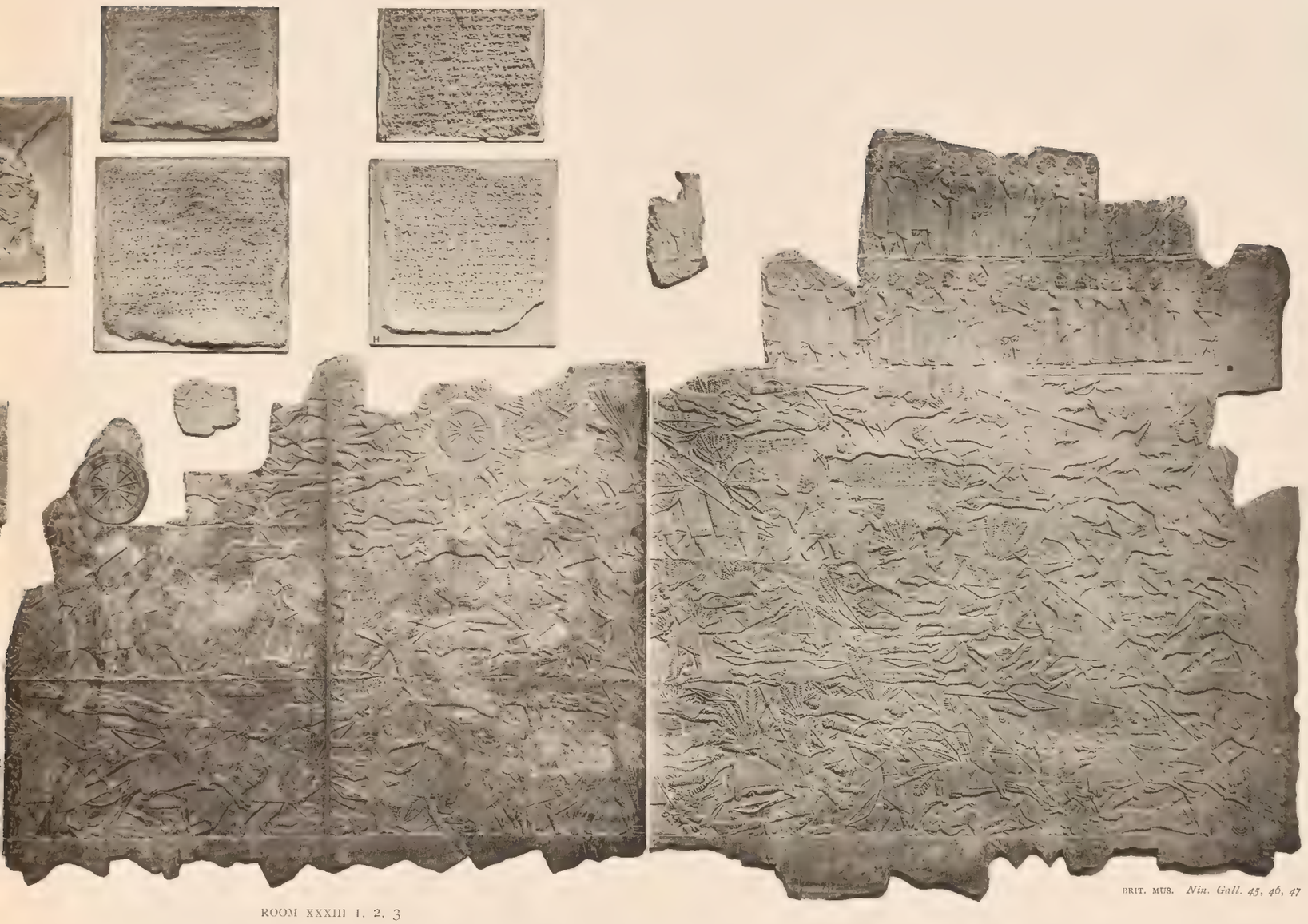
Mon. of Nin. II. 31

ROOM XXXII 1, 2, 3

BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room: Gall. 19, 20*

7, 8





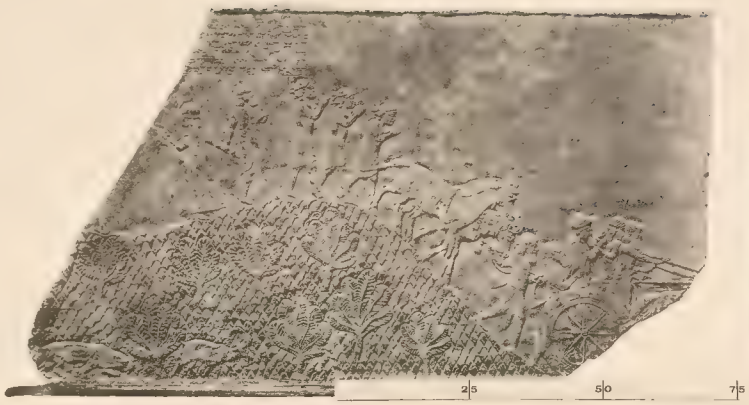
ROOM XXXIII 1, 2, 3

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 45, 46, 47*

1 METRE

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 45, 47, 50

4, 5, 6



JOURNEY OF UMMANALDAS-II, KING OF ELAM TO ASSYRIA, AFTER HIS CAPTURE BY THE AGENTS OF ASSUR-BANI-PAL, KING OF ASSYRIA.

34

ARRIVAL OF THE ELAMITE PRINCES IN THE PRESENCE OF ASSUR-BANI-PAL.

35

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 34, 35*

ROOM XXXIII [?]

BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 21, 22, 23*

ROOM XXXVI 5, 6, 7

BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 24, 25, 26, 27*

ROOM XXXVI 8, 9, 10

ROOM XXXVI. 12, 13

BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32*

ROOM XXXVI 7, 8

Mon. of Nin. II 21

ROOM XXXVI II

Nin. & Bab. p. 341

ROOM XXXVIII

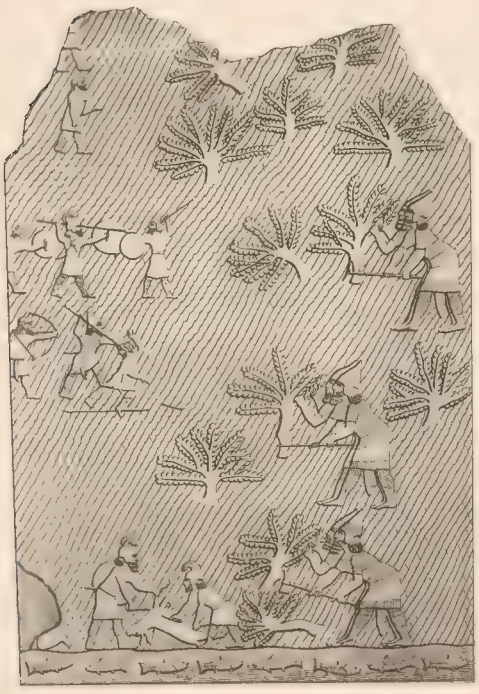
Mon. of Nin. I 83

TWO WOMEN
RIDING ASTRIDE
ON A MULE
GOING TO LEFT

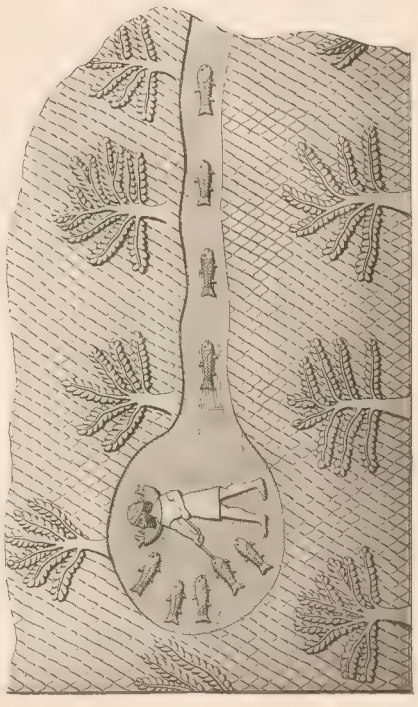
Mon. of Nin. I 82 (3)

ROOM XLIII 1, 2, 3

Mon. of Nin. I 75

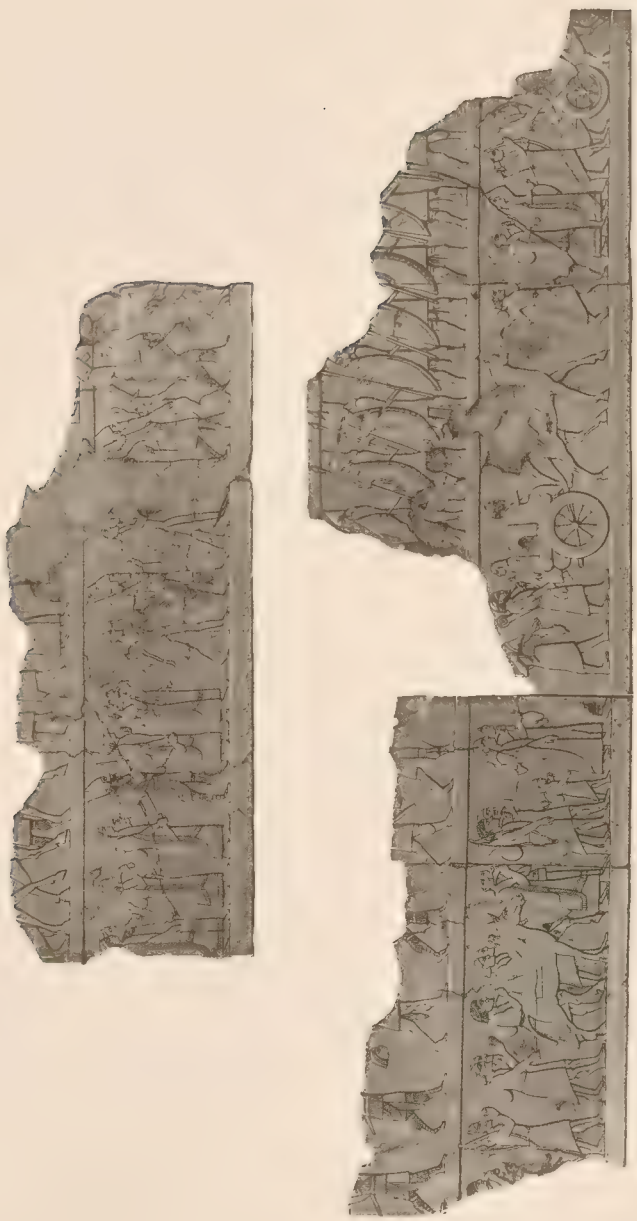


Mon. of Nin. I 76



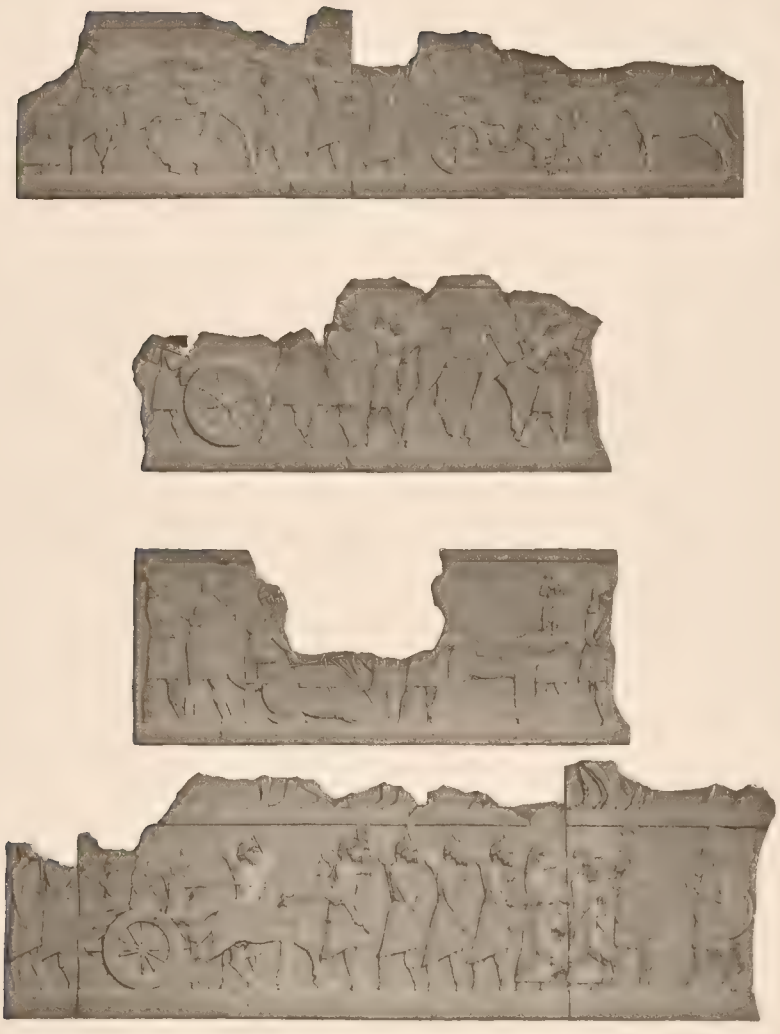
Mon. of Nin. I 67 a2

ROOM XLV 5, 6, 7



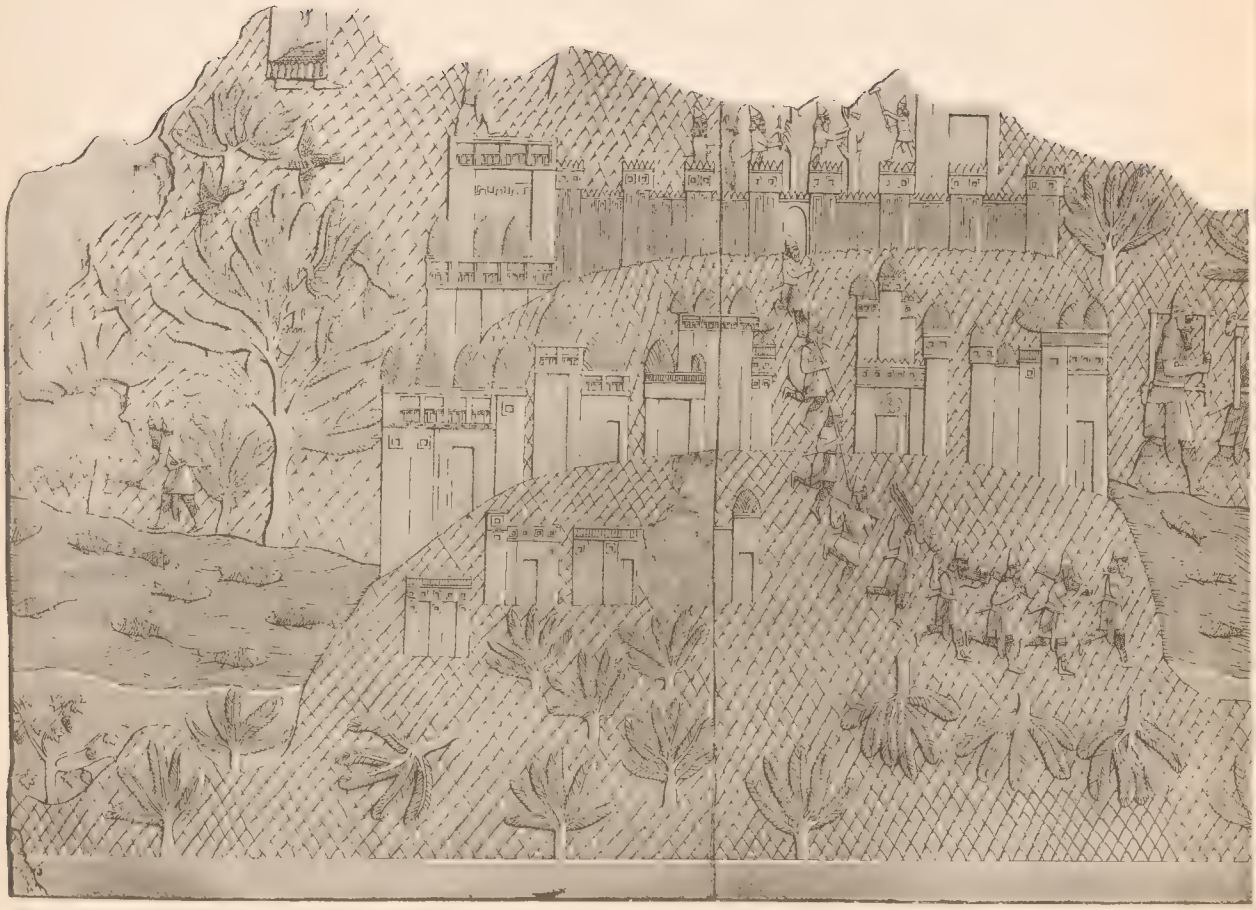
ROOM XLVI 1, 2, [3], 4, 5, 6, 7

Mon. of Nin. II. 34



Mon. et Mem. II. 33

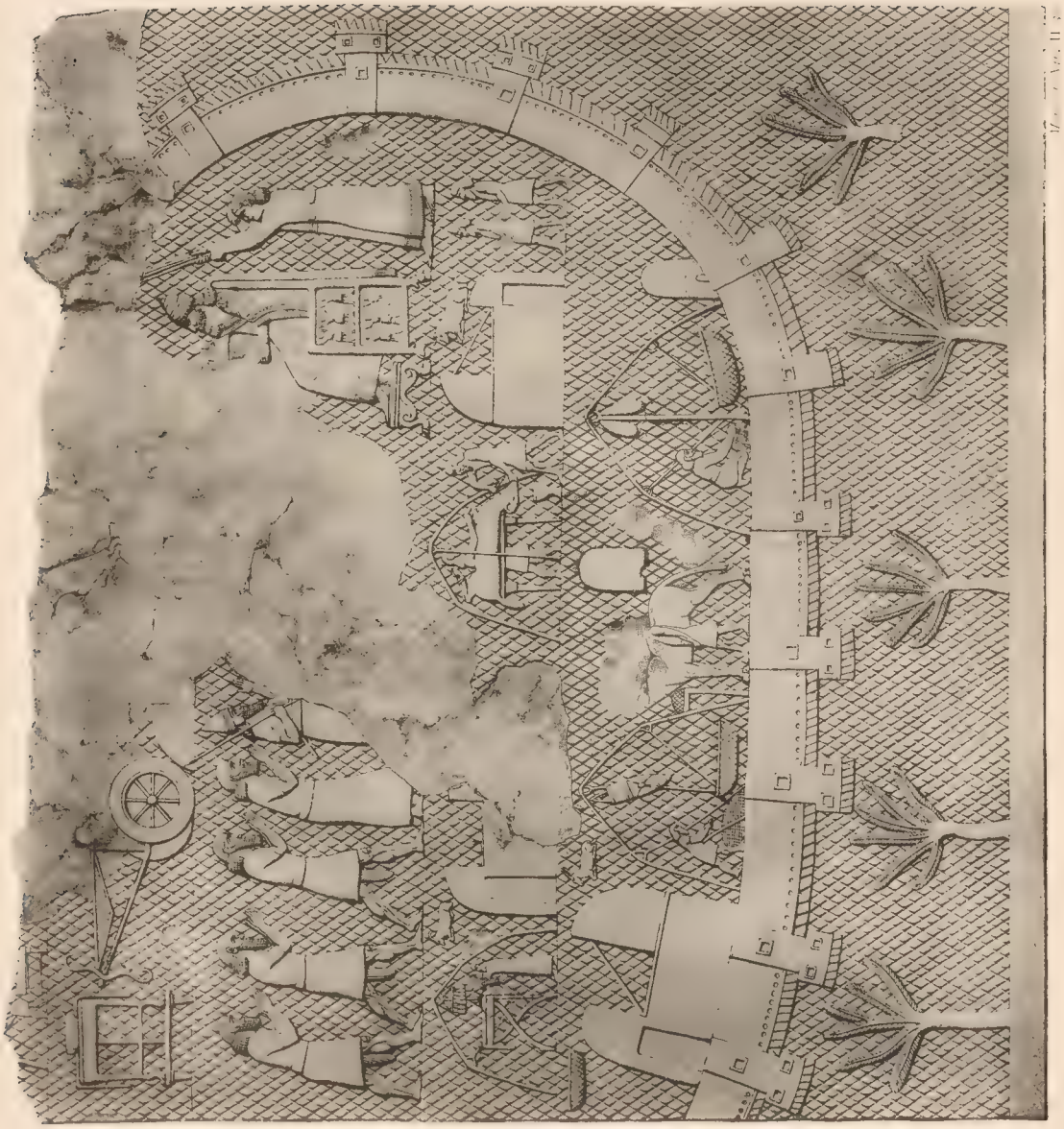
ROOM XLVII 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14



ROOM XLVIII

Mon. of Nin. II 40

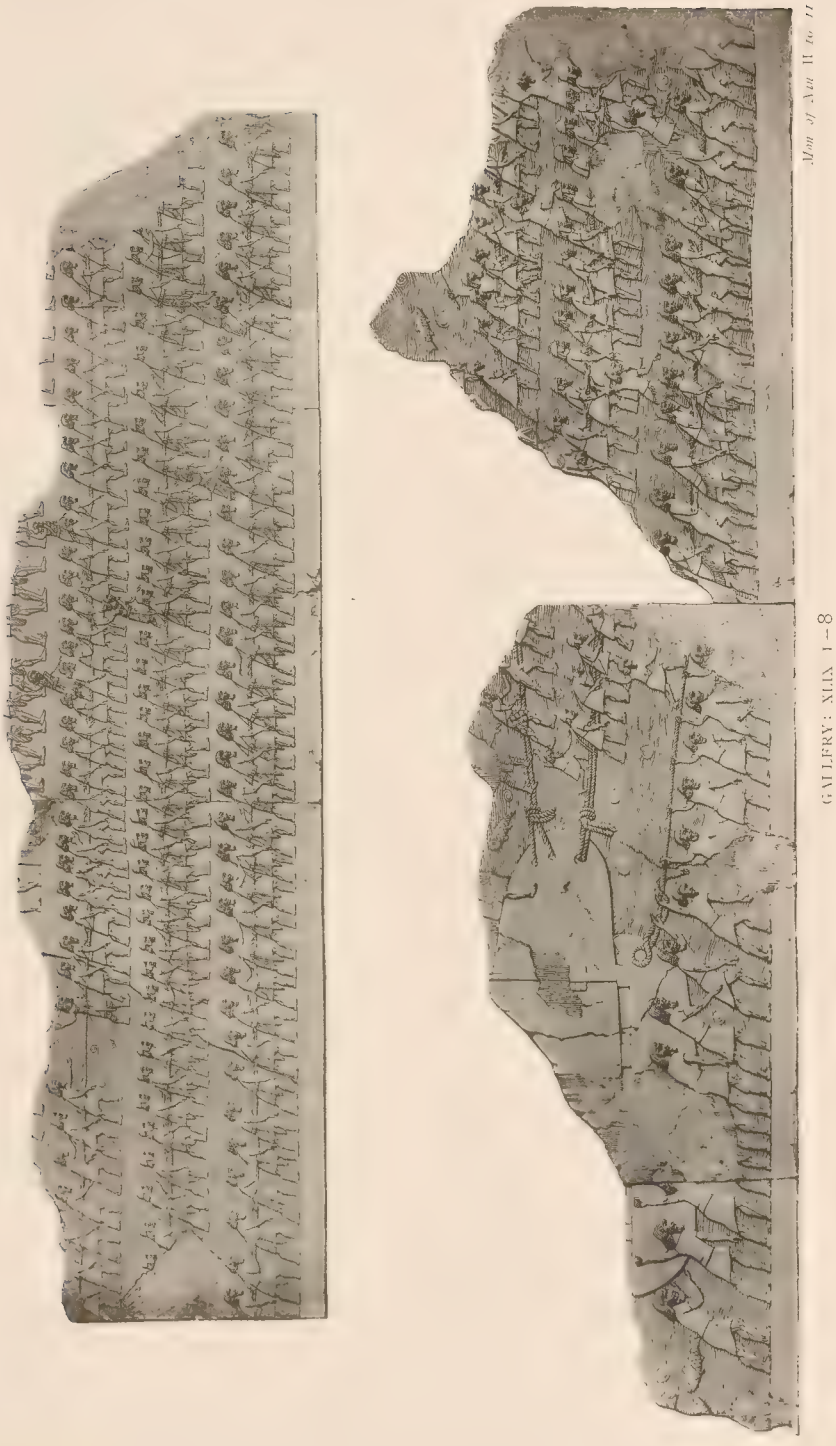
11, 12, 13



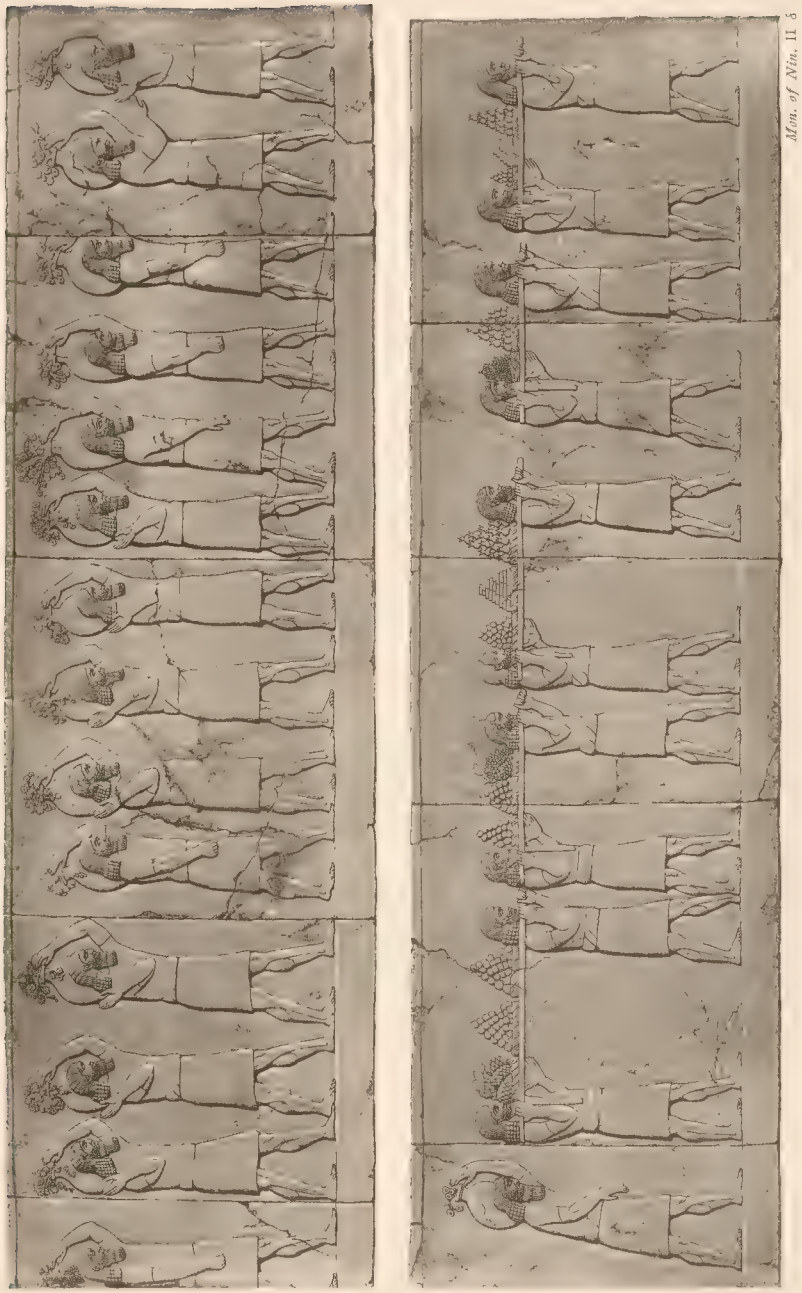
ROOM XLVIII 22 12

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 60*

GALLERY: XLIX



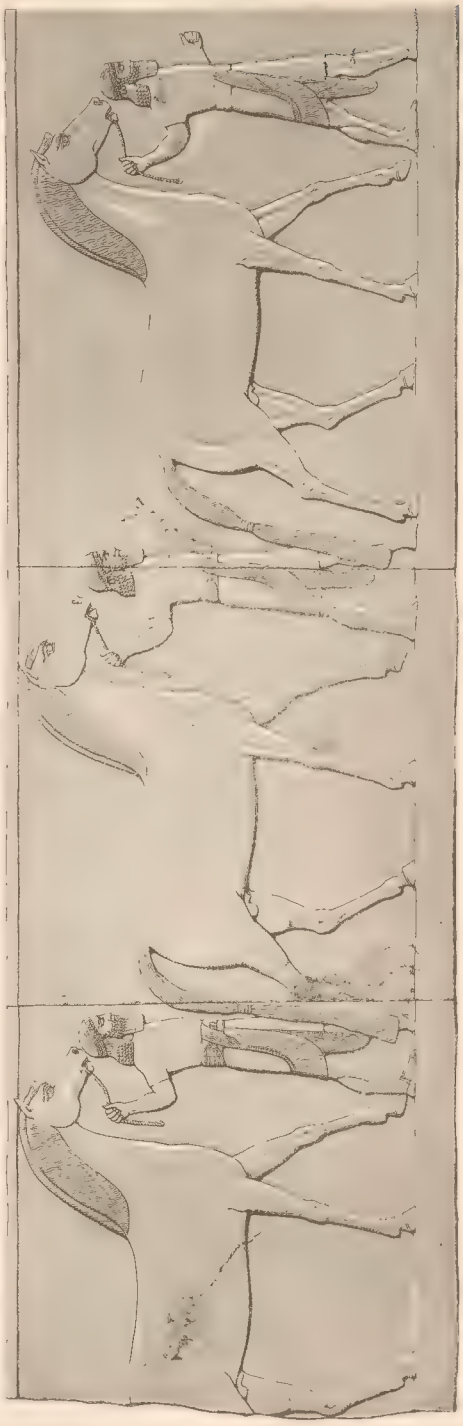
GALLERY: XIX 1–8



Mon. of Nin. II. 5

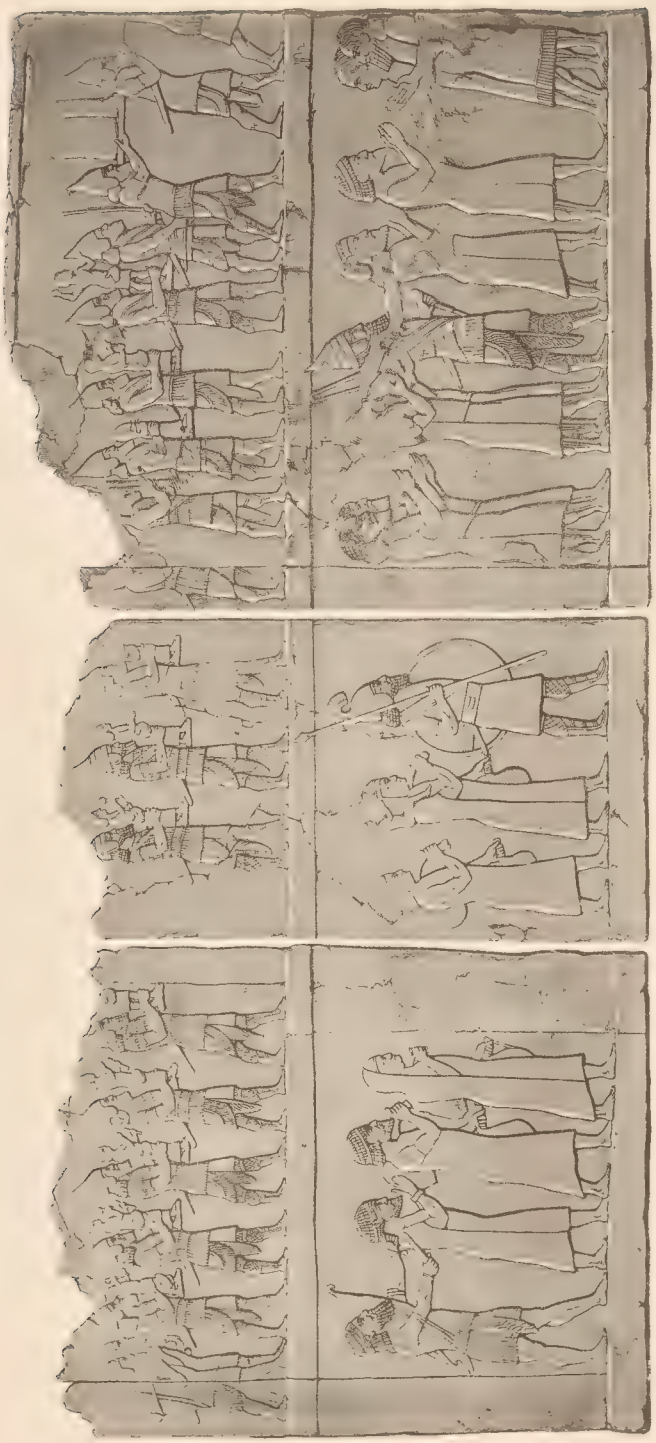
GALLERY: 1.1 1—10

GALLERY: LL—17



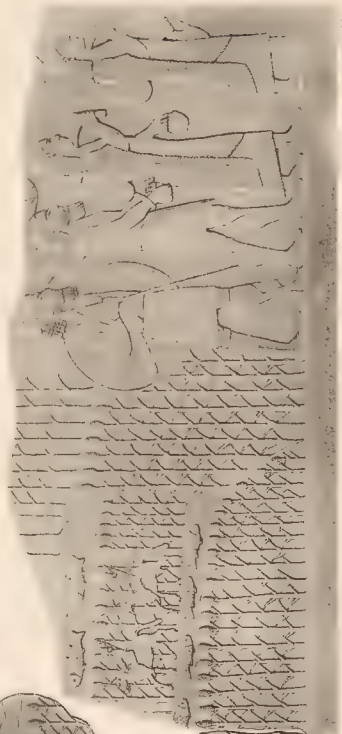
ROOM LI 29—38

Mon. of Nin. II. 7

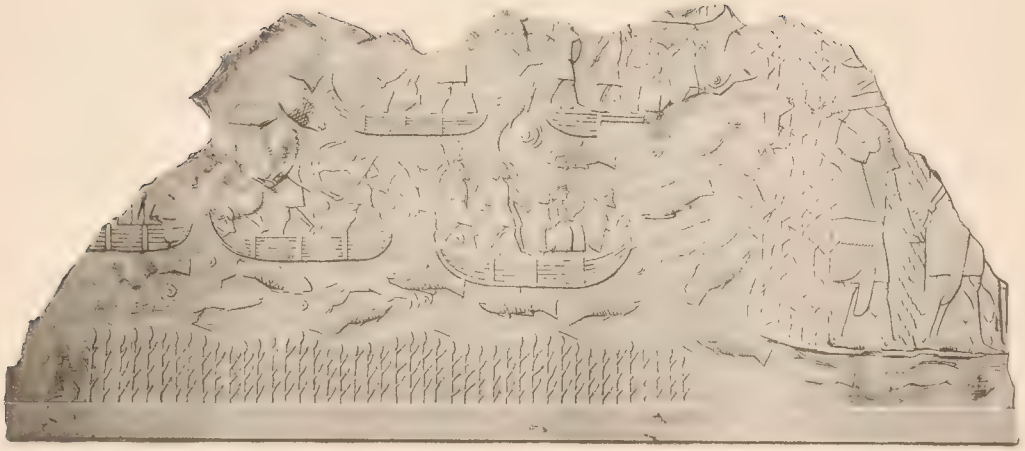


Mon. of Nin. II. 30

COURT: LXIV 1, 2, 3



COURT: PANEL 5, [6] 7



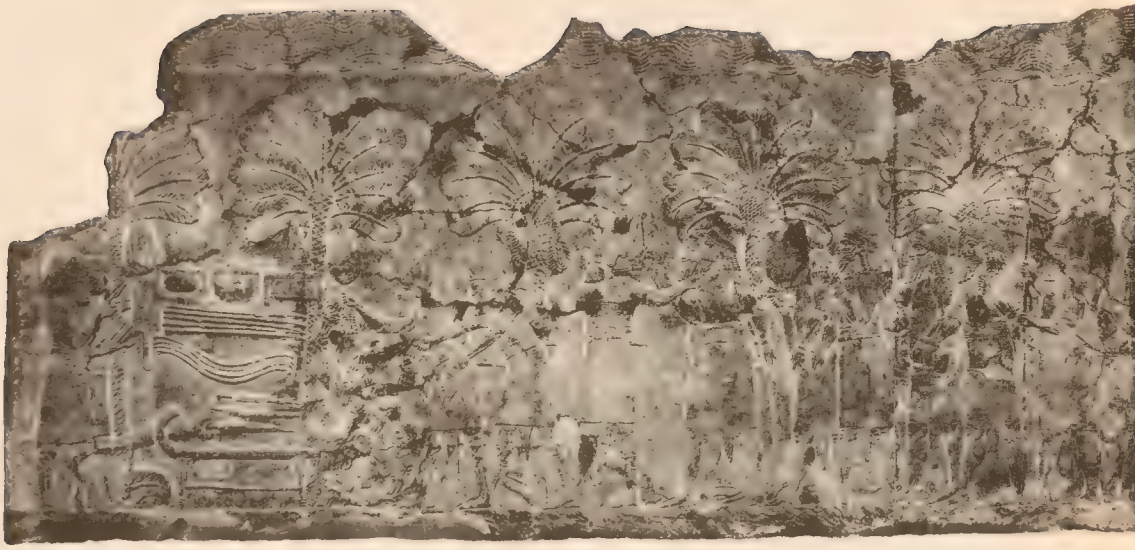
ROOM LXX I *Mon. of Nin* II

HERE END THE SCULPTURES FROM THE ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE KNOWN

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.*, p.

HEAD OF A SPHINX

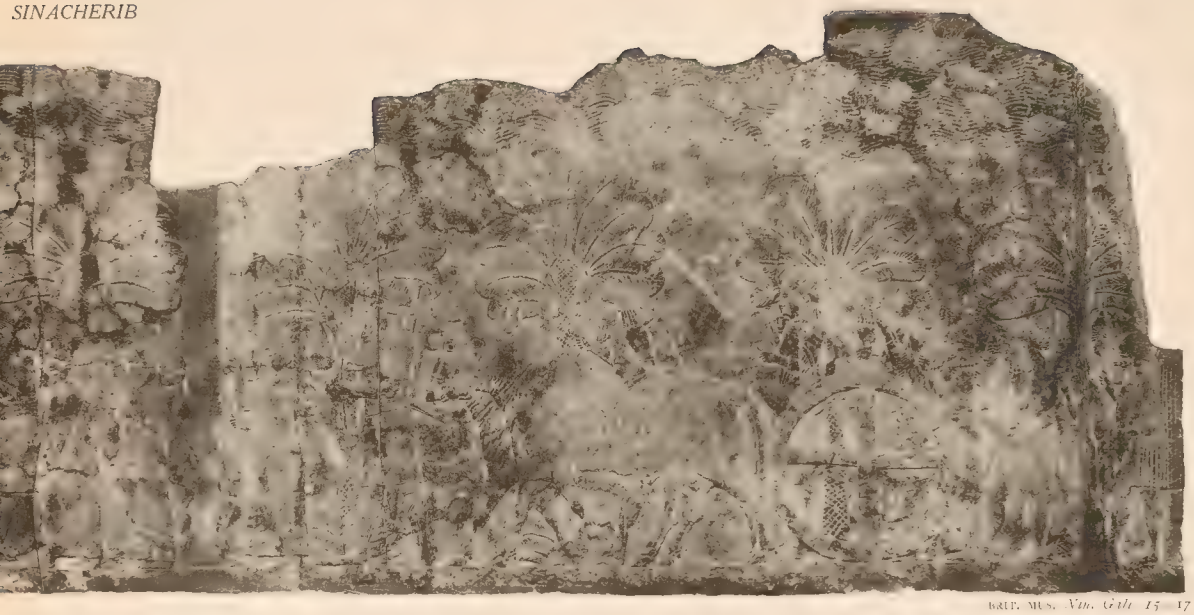
[wrongly restored as a Eunuch's head
set here as a *col de l'impe*]



Nin. & Bab. p. 68

Nin. & Rems. II. 469

SINACHERIB



BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 15–17

Mon. of Nin. I 95 (*a*)

Nin. & Bab. p. 388

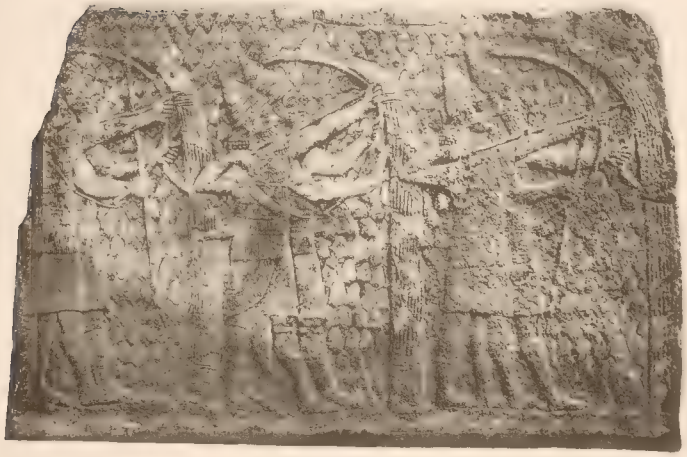
Nin. & Bab. p. 211

BAVIAN: SYMBOLS OF GODS, WITH INSCRIPTION

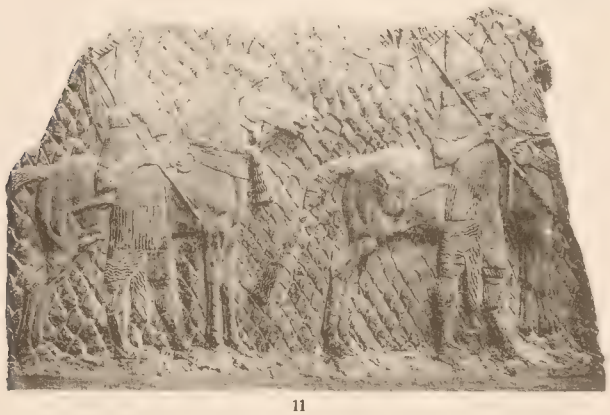
[INSCRIPTION ON PL. 105]

NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

9



10



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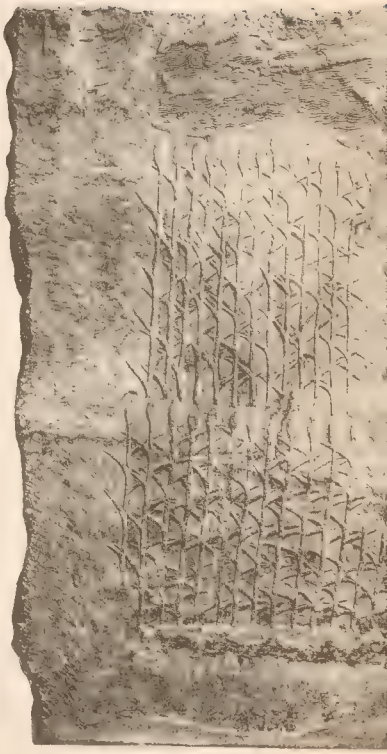
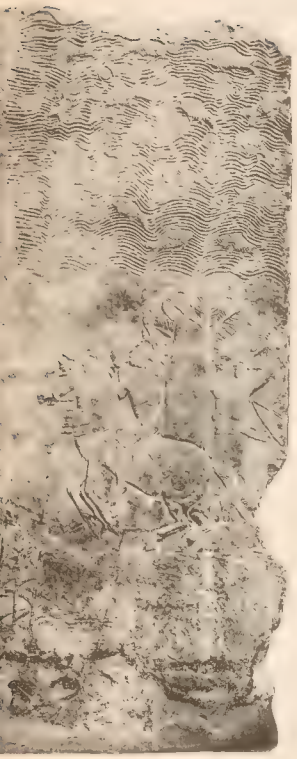


3

FROM ROOMS WHOSE

SINACHERIB

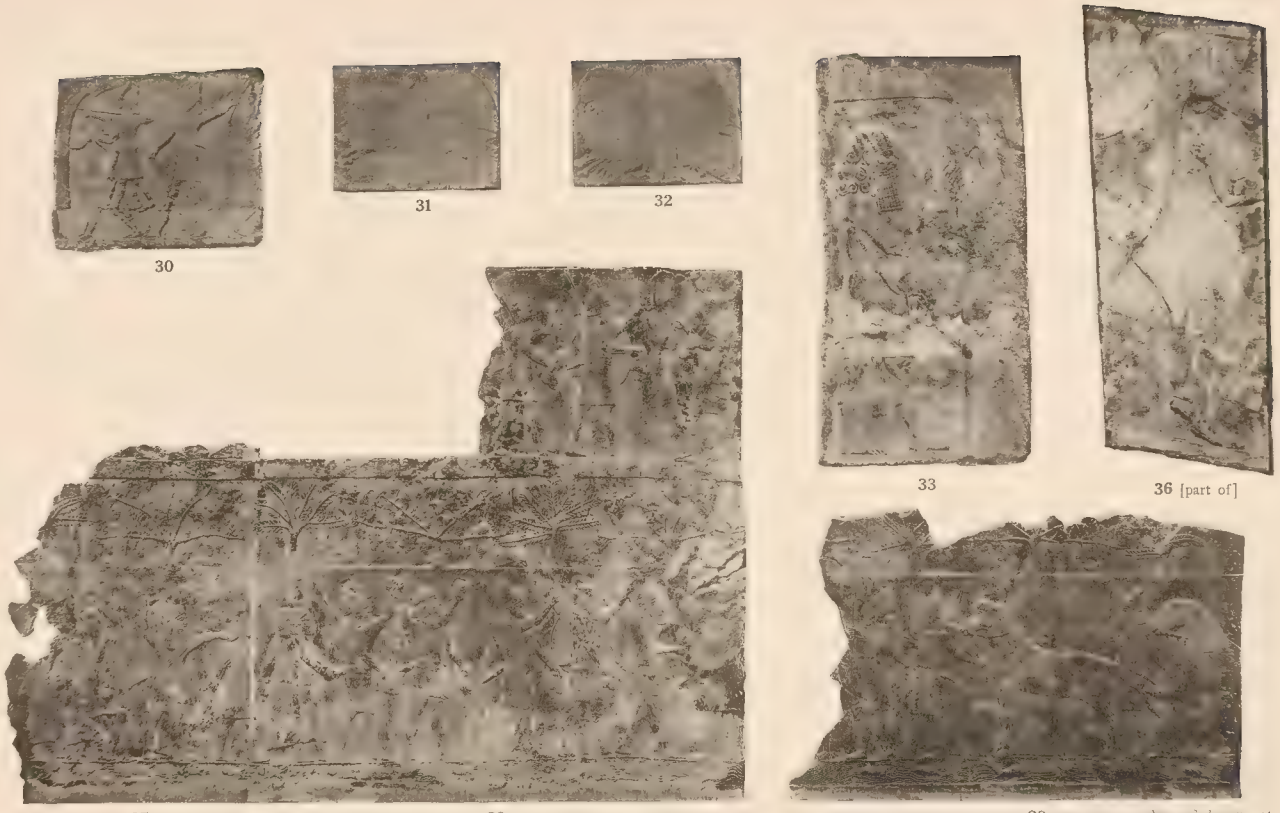
12



13

14

NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN



30

31

32

33

36 [part of]

27

28

29 BRIT. MUS. [illegible]

27, 28, 29 FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN. ROOM XIV [?]

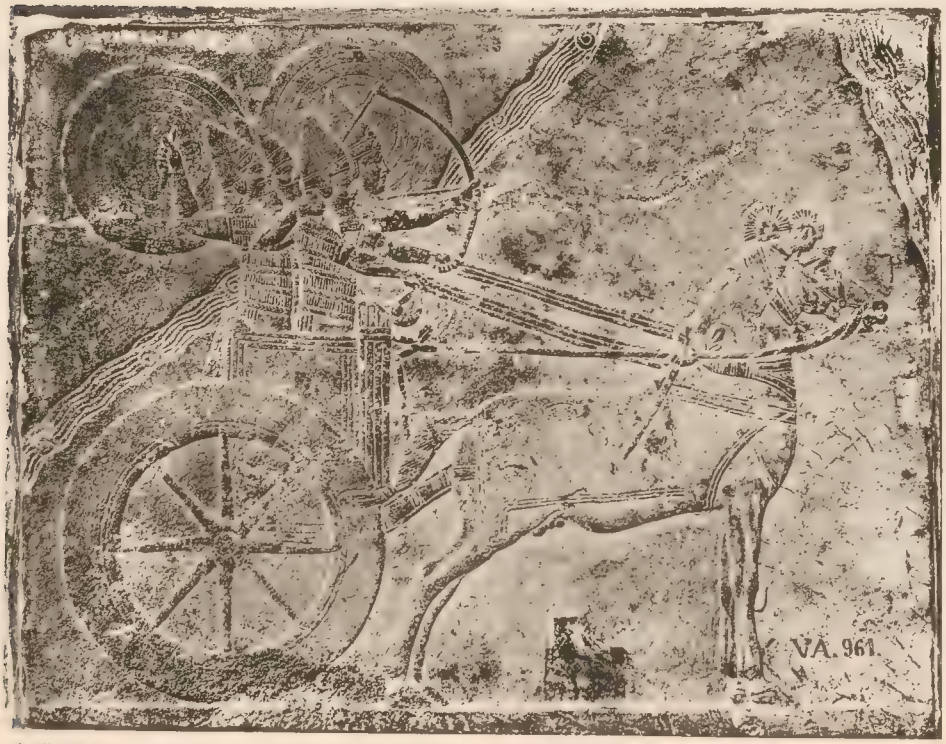
30, 31, 32 GRAND N E FAÇADE. [illegible] ANALYSIS *ad fin.*

33 COURT VI ENTRANCE k 21 [illegible] PL. 21

36 ROOM LI

PETT. MUS. *Basement Room: Gall. 15*

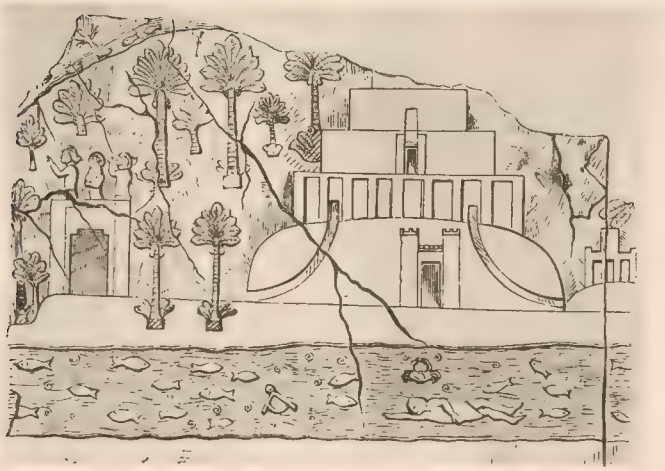
FROM ROOM WHOSE NUMBER IS UNKNOWN



by Perrier KONIGL. MUS. [VORDERASIAT. AL. ..L.IN

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

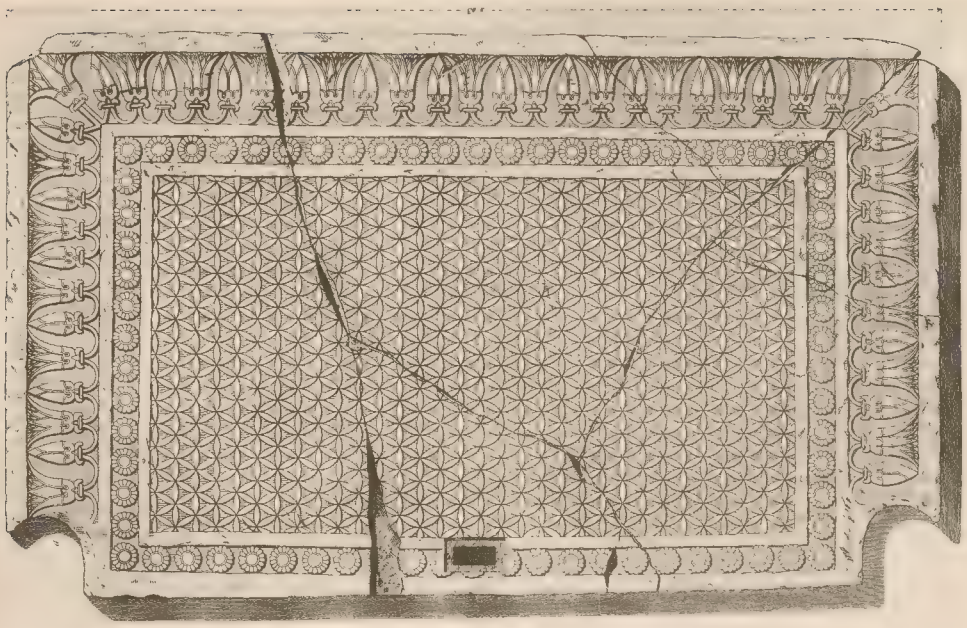


RAWLINSON *Ancient Monarchies* I 374

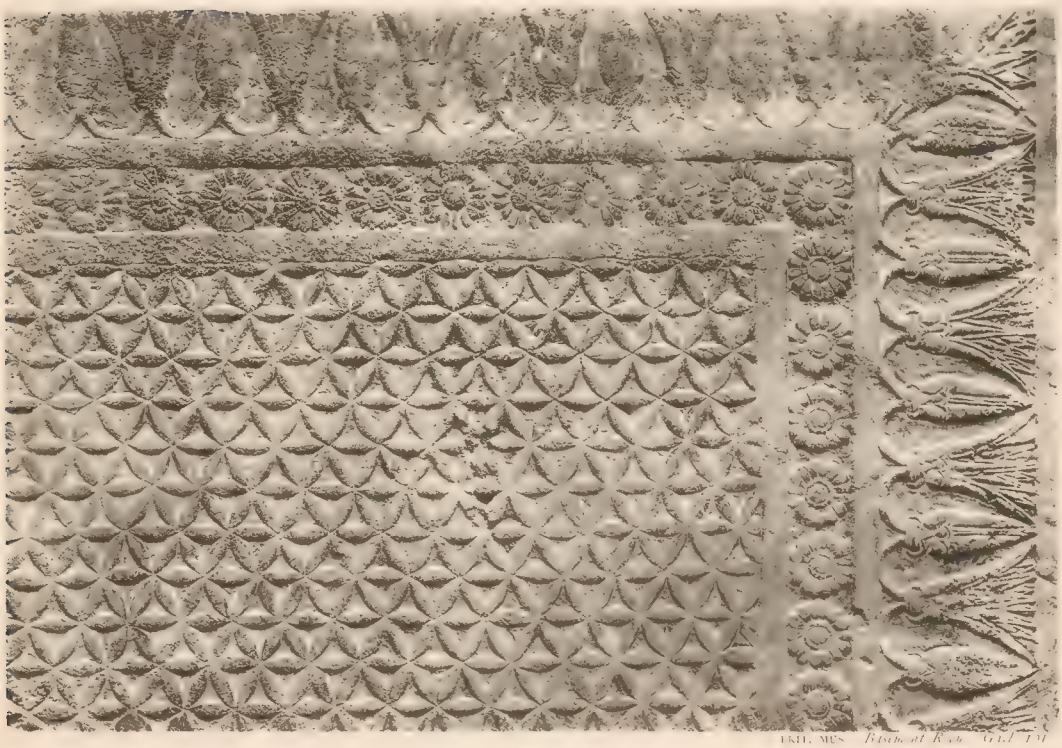
By Permission

KÖNIGL. MUS. [VORDERASIAT. ABT.] BERLIN

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN



By Permission PLATE *Above Pl. 47*



FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

SCALE

ABOUT FULL SIZE

FRG. MUS *Brit. Anc. K. m 725*

SPHINX · HEAD AND COLUMN-BASE

[AN ATTEMPT A. RESTORATION OF THE HEAD SHEWN ON PL. 93]

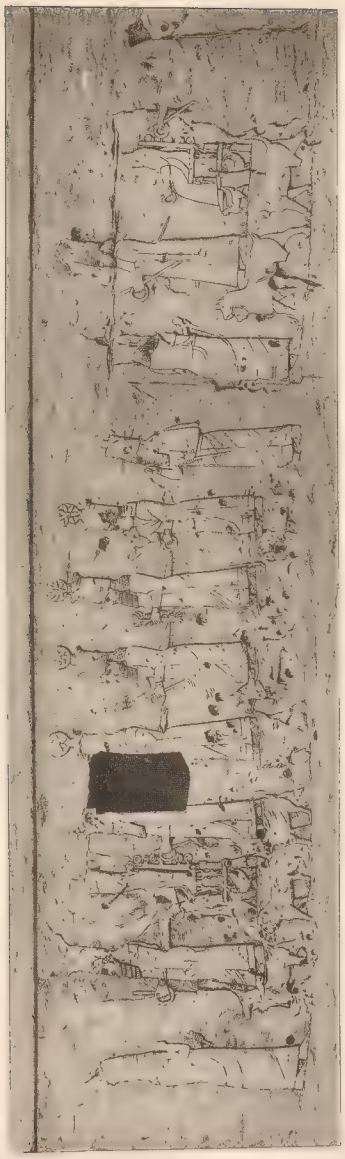
BAVIAN: BAS-RELIEF ON THE ROCK

Mon. of Nin. II 51

Nin. & Bab. p. 211

BAVIAN: SYMBOLS OF GODS & INSCRIPTION, ON THE ROCK

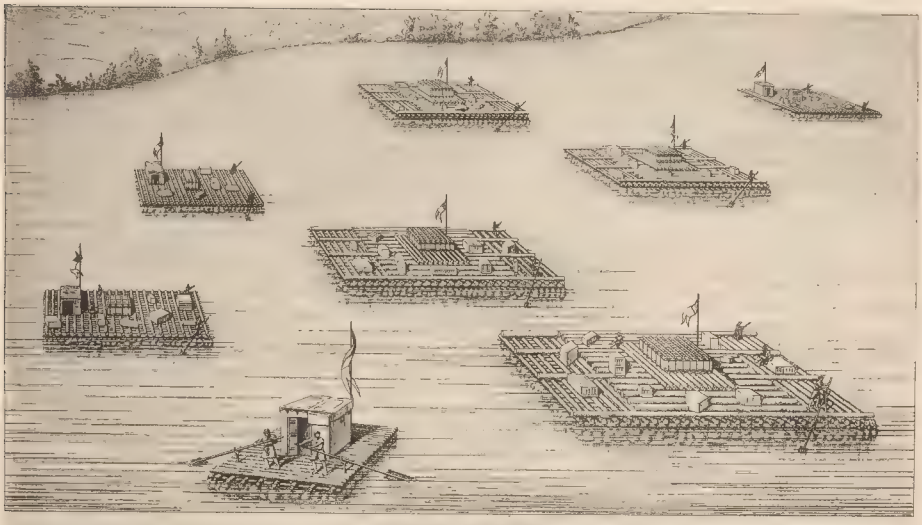
RAWLINSON *C. I. W. A.* III *14*

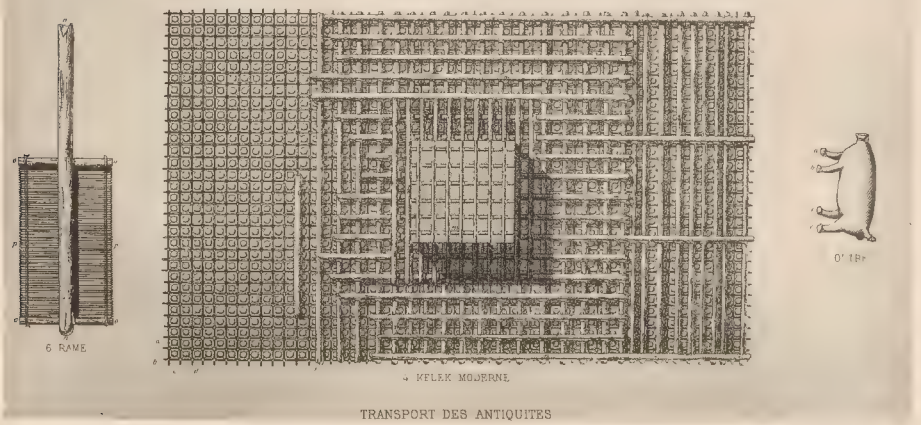


MALTAI: BAS-RELIEF ON THE ROCK

PLATE *Nineveh* p. 49

By Fergusson





TRANSPORT DES ANTIQUITES

By Permission

PLACE *Ninive pl. 43*

The **wheels** are large and have 8 spokes. The wheels of Aššurnasirpal chariots are small and have 6 spokes. The 8-spoked wheel came in at the time of Tiglath Pileser III.

The **nave, spokes** and **inner rim** of the wheels are of bronze, cast in one piece probably. 2 pair of bronze **clamps** passing round the inner bronze wheel grasp a deep wooden tire on both of its sides, on diametrically opposite parts of the periphery. The concentric lines which, from their being continued in the sculpture across the clamps, might suggest that they (the clamps) are an integral part of the casting, are not found on similar sculptures.

The **rim** studded with metal (iron?) **nails**: a practice found alike in early and late times, *e.g.*:—

Fragments of Great Stele of Gudea *ca.* B.C. 2450. Heuzey *Mon. et Mem. Fond. Piot.* xvi, Pl. 1.

Fragment (time of Gudea) of a chariot: Berlin: Kgl. Mus. Meyer *Sum. u. Sem.* Pl. viii. Heuzey—Th.-Dangin *Restitution Matérielle etc.* p. 21.

Cyl. Seal of Darius (Hystaspis?) B.C. 521–485. *B.M. Guide Bab.-Ass. Antiq.*[2] p. 158.

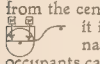
Double Shekel of Straton I, Kg. of Sidon (B.C. 370–358) shewing King of Persia in a chariot. *Brit. Mus.: Cat. of Gk. Coins: Phoenicia.* Pl. xix 5.

Gold model of *Quadriga* found in Bactria. (Brit. Mus.). Of Achaemenid date *i.e.* before B.C. 330. O. M. Dalton *Treasure of the Oxus*

Pompeian Mosaic of battle of Issus, between Darius III (B.C. 335–330) and Alex. the Great. Winter *Das Alexander Mosaik.*

The **axle** not under the middle of the body (διφρος) of the chariot (as with the Greeks) but at extreme end.

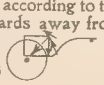
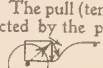
The position of the weight of chariot and of occupants is thus entirely within the two points of support, axle and yoke. Thus the statement made by Helbig *Homer. Epos.*[2] p. 134 with ref. to Ass. chariots, and endorsed by Reichel *Homer. Waffen*[2] p. 142, Nuoffer *Der Rennwagen im Altertum* p. 40, and Merklin *Der Rennwagen in Griechenland*, p. 4 (likewise with reference to Ass. chariots) that the connecting-piece between end of chariot-pole and top of chariot-front* is meant to take some of the weight off the yoke, is wrong. The position of the weight of chariot and occupants, *entirely within the two points of support* (axle and yoke), obviously imposes on it quite the converse rôle, *v.* note at foot of this Plate.*[In the earlier type of chariots, *e.g.* those of A-n-pal]

In *Greek* chariots, on the other hand, where the position of the weight of chariot and occupants is from the central position of the axle, *on either side of it,*  it is obvious that the statement of the above-named savants holds good, viz,, that the occupants can, by disposing part of their weight outside the axle, as a counterpoise, draw so much of the weight off the yoke: hence the tie is of rope or leather, as the stress is *tension.* Of course, in Ass. chariots, this horizontal tie-piece underwent, at times, tension as well as thrust (as is shewn in note at foot of this Pl.), but *never* of this kind.

Metal tie-piece from the top of the front of the chariot, to the chariot pole, the lower end being fastened to the pole by a pin which passes through the *lower* part of an oval-shaped slot.

The same tie is shewn without slot, in the chariot on the Vulture stele (time of Eannatum, B.C. 4500) Sarzec-Heuzey *Dec. en Chaldée*, Livraison iv, 3 *bis* [= *Rev. d'Ass.* vii 120] and 4 *ter*. Meyer *Sum. u. Sem.* pp. 84, 87: Heuzey—Th.-Dangin *Restitut. Matér. de la Stèle des Vautours,* Pll. i, ii.

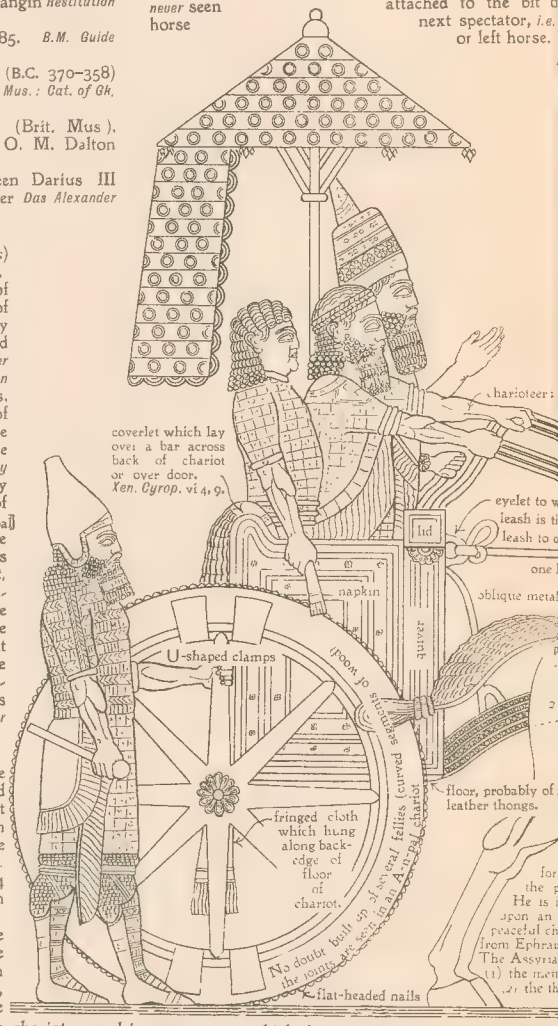
On Egyptian chariots the same two points are connected by thongs. This fact, together with the elongated form of the slot, are indications which suggest what indeed, apart from them, is obvious, from the laws of Dynamics, viz., that the contrivance is meant for *tension,* not for compression. When the chariot was driven over rough ground [a proceeding which, owing to (1) the unusual height at which the Assyrians placed the yoke on the horses' neck, (2) the position of the weight of chariot and occupants, viz., entirely within the two points of support (yoke and axle) must have caused the pole to plunge up and down in a violent manner], the grasping by the occupants (charioteer excepted) of the top of the front of the jolting chariot subjected that part to stress, at one time, of tension, at another time, of compression, according to the action of the occupants. The pull (tension) backwards and upwards away from the pole was counteracted by the pole to which the tie-piece was pinned. [The p acted by the sides of the car.] On the o pole as it moved upwards, or more preci free play *upwards* through the elongated sl of the front and sides from the floor of th

pull (tension) back wards and upwards  | push (compression) forward 

The three details which are invariably seen togethe one and the same sculpture, in the harness of chariot-t of the time of Sinacherib and Aššurbanapal and w cannot be construed into a harmonious complex are:—

1. The three pair of reins in the charioteer's hands.
2. The leash from the bit of the visible horse (*i.e.* next spectator) to a loop on the chariot front.
3. The yoke *always, without exception,* seen on the v horse, whether that horse be on the right o side of the team.

Three pair of reins imply, normally, three horses, one with a rein from the charioteer's hand attached to side of its bit, as, for example, No. 36, Nimrud Brit. Mus., but in sculptures of the time of Sin A-b-pal, a rein from the charioteer's ha *never* seen attached to the bit o horse next spectator, *i.e.* or left horse.


charioteer:
coverlet which lay over a bar across back of chariot or over door. Xen. Cyrop. vi 4, 9.
eyelet to w
leash is th
leash to o
one
napkin
oblique metal
quiver
U-shaped clamps
spoke of wheel
fringed cloth which hung along back-edge of floor of chariot.
floor, probably of leather thongs.
No doubt built up of several felloes (curved segments) as seen in an Assyrian chariot
flat-headed nails

The conjecture that in the part of the leash which runs between bit and yoke, in Sin. and A-b-pal sculptures, two traces, a rein and the leash, were regarded by the sculptor as coinciding and were therefore shewn by him merely as one, is contrary to the testimony of at least 3 bas-reliefs of A-b-pal's (No. 50, Gall. of Basemt. Room and two, unnumbered, in Basemt. of the same room: next No. 88), in which a rein from the charioteer's hand to the bit of the visible horse would have been clearly seen, since the leash, which is seen running from chariot-front to horse's bit, could not have coincided with it along *any* part of its course.

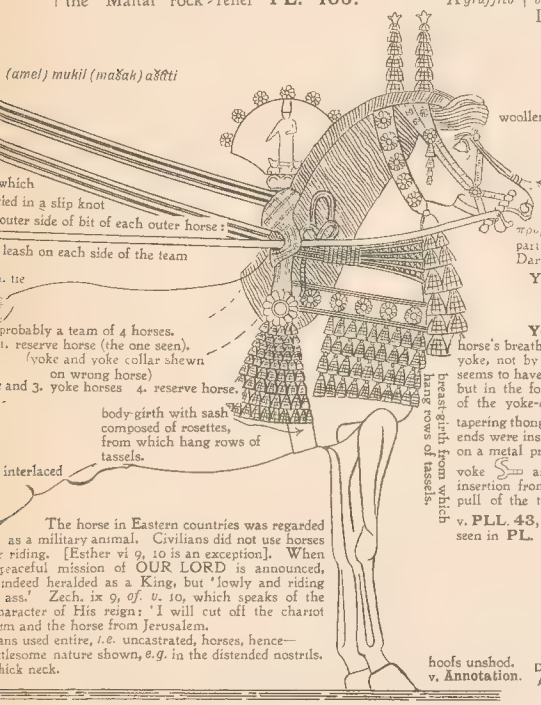
If it be asserted that these said bas-reliefs have been wrongly sculptured by the Assyrian artist at this point and that the leash is rather a strap (Fr. *tirant*) of leather connecting the yoke end of the chariot-pole to the front of the chariot (so Max Ringelmann *Hist. du Genie rural* ii 360), would a permanent part of the chariot system, such as this *tirant*, ex hypothesi, is, be tied, at the chariot-front, with such a provisional knot as the slip knot, as it is seen to be?

Again, if it be asserted—what indeed is probably the truth—that the horses in question are leashed to the chariot and are the reserve horses (παρήορος, ἀπήορος,) they appear on either side indifferently and may therefore be two—why are they *invariably* represented with the yoke on their withers and with the collar that binds the yoke thereto?

In Assyrian teams of 3 or 4 horses, only 2 were yoked, as, generally, also in Greece. The *quadriga* (four-yoke) seen on the Lachish sculpture, **PL. 71**, is that of a Canaanite chariot. (*Cf.* the gold model of the Bactrian (Persian) *quadriga* 4th cent. B.C., in Brit. Mus.)

Proposed Solution. There are 4 horses in the team. In **PL. 74** (Lachish Sculpture, No. 28), 4 plumes, indicating 4 horses, are seen in connection with the same harness as in this Plate. Only 2 of the 4 bear the yoke. Only these two pull the chariot and bear its weight. They are naturally invisible to the spectator, consequently the yoke and yoke-collar should not be shewn on the neck of the visible horses on charioteer's rt. or l. hand. The artist—if he understood what he was doing [which is certainly not always the case; see, for example, how impossibly the yoke-collar is fastened to the yoke, and the loops ♧ which play a part in the fastening, are represented] perhaps wished to shew that the team *had* a yoke and thought that it was better to shew it on the wrong horse than not to shew it at all, just as in **PL. 26**, a boat's cargo, which, in its proper place in the hull, would have been invisible, has been put by the sculptor at a point much too high for the boat's equilibrium. The 3 pair of reins shewn is thus the correct number. One pair for each yoked horse; each of the reins of the third pair passing through a ring on or near each yoke, would go, each to the bit of the respective reserve horse (to the side of the bit next the yoked horse and therefore invisible to spectator) which would thus be kept, by the charioteer's hands, close to the yoked team. They would be kept abreast of the yoked team (1) by leash (as a restraint) one for each reserve horse, each leash (only one is shewn) being tied to a loop on each side of the chariot front by a slip-knot; (2) by whip or goad (as a stimulus). Thus the bit of each reserve horse would be controlled, on its outer side, by the leash from the chariot, on its inner side, by the rein from the charioteer.

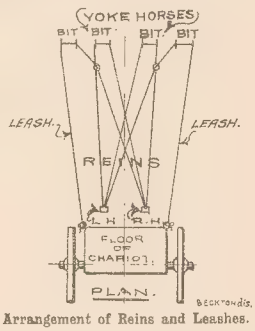
Chariot-Pole sheathed with thin silver (?) or gold (?) plate, in *repoussé* work. It ends at the yoke in a fan-shaped finial, which has around its rim, rosettes: on its side, an image of Ištar (?), goddess of war, wearing her cylindrical tiara, borne (seated?) on the back of two lions (?), advancing *en face*. *Cf.* the profile view of the same group in the Maltai rock-relief **PL. 106.** A *graffito* of the same group (in which the goddess is identified as Ištar by the mace-heads (?) [emblem of war (?)] radiating from each shoulder) likewise *en face*, with A-b-pal in profile on rt. and l. worshipping her, is seen on the same part of the chariot in No. 90 Basemt. of Basemt. Room. *Cf.* a similar yoke finial in Botta-Flandin *Mon. de Ninive* pl. 158 *v.* **SARGON Portfolio.** The pole of the chariot of Darius III (B.C. 335 330) ended in a similiar ornament. Quintus Curtius *Hist. Alex. Magni* iii 3, 16: 'The yoke 'was set with sparkling gems. From it rose two 'golden statues, an ell high (old measurement), one 'of Ninus, the other of Belus. Between them 'was an eagle in gold, as if with wings, out-'spread.' *Cf.* the five similar crescents set (in a different plane) along the yoke of the gold model of the Bactrian *quadriga* (4th cent. B.C.)


(amel) mukil (mašak) ašâti
which
ded in a slip knot
outer side of bit of each outer horse:
leash on each side of the team
. tie
probably a team of 4 horses.
1. reserve horse (the one seen).
(yoke and yoke collar shewn
on wrong horse)
and 3. yoke horses 4. reserve horse.
body-girth with sash
composed of rosettes,
from which hang rows of
tassels.
interlaced
The horse in Eastern countries was regarded
as a military animal. Civilians did not use horses
riding. [Esther vi 9, 10 is an exception]. When
peaceful mission of OUR LORD is announced,
indeed heralded as a King, but 'lowly and riding
ass.' Zech. ix 9, *cf. v.* 10, which speaks of the
haracter of His reign: 'I will cut off the chariot
m and the horse from Jerusalem.
ans used entire, *i.e.* uncastrated, horses, hence—
tlesome nature shown, *e.g.* in the distended nostrils.
hick neck.
hoofs unshod.
v. Annotation.
woollen bandlet.
breast-girth from which
hang rows of tassels.

Frontlet: best seen on **PL. 100** Xen *Cyrop.* vi 4, 1 speaks of a προμετωπίδιον (frontlet), which, with a προστερνίδιον (chest plate), formed part of the caparison of Cyrus's chariot horses, *v.* **Annotation;** a frontlet in Daremberg-Saglio, *Dict. fig* 2728.

Yoke of tough wood: *e.g.* boxwood, *Iliad*, xxiv 269, or of metal: *e.g.* bronze or iron: did it not rest on a saddle, as in Egyptian chariots? Would not the bare yoke chafe the horses' withers?

Yoke-collar: acc. to modern experts, set too high on the neck for the horse's breathing. It was fastened to the yoke, not by a buckle (the use of which seems to have been unknown in Assyria) but in the following way: The two ends of the yoke-collar formed loops with a tapering thong attached so: ⟨ These ends were inserted from below into an eye on a metal projection forming part of the yoke ⊂ and wedged in position by the insertion from above and the downward pull of the tapering thong ⟨ *v.* **PLL. 43, 66, 100.** Another method seen in **PL. 74.**



Arrangement of Reins and Leashes. By A.P., approved by F. M. FLEGG, Saddler: St. Martin's Lane, London.

DRAWN BY R. V. HAINES. ANNOTATIONS BY A. P.

push (compression) forward was counter-
other hand, at the same time, the chariot-
isely the transverse pin in it, was allowed
lot, thus avoiding the wrenching upwards
he chariot.

f Aššurnaṣirpal and Tiglath Pileser III (also in
covered with embroidery or leather, formed part
ith the chariot-pole (near the yoke), at the other
Its purpose was to transmit stress generated at

nt of chariot, *i.e.* the horizontal thrust backwards
t (and chariot-pole); resisted partly by the top of
ique metal tie.

The plunging of the chariot-pole at the yoke may, in chariots of certain proportions, have been merely through an arc of oscillation about the 'point of attachment' of the connecting-piece at the top of the chariot-front, with no component of backward thrust; but it is probable that in chariots with parts of other proportions, this backward thrust to chariot-front may have been a considerable factor, may indeed have been the main reason why it was made of wood.

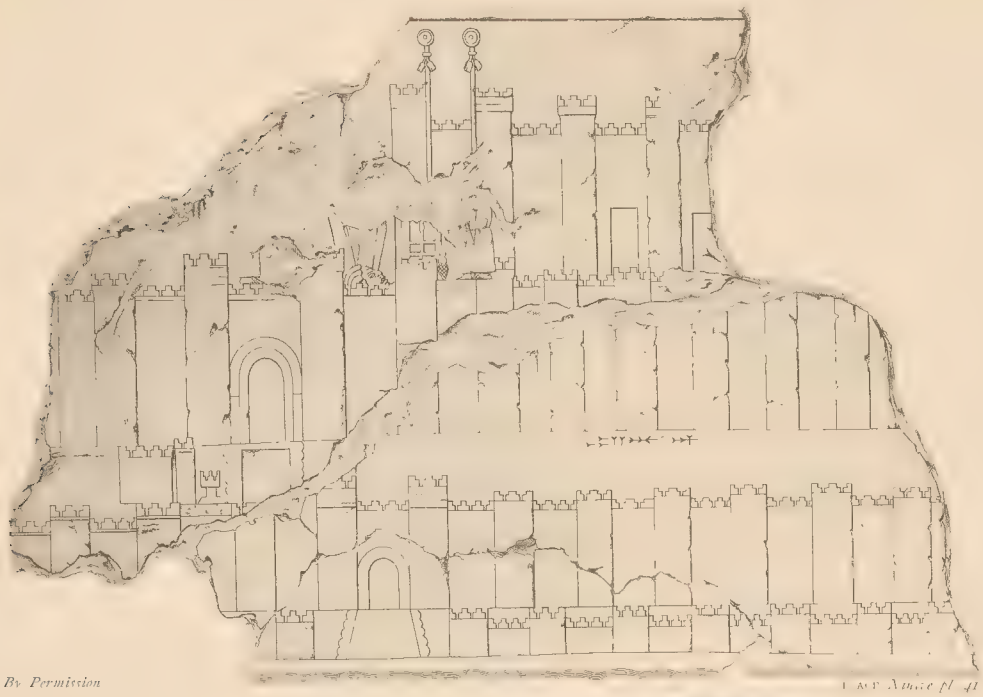
II. Stress from front of chariot to chariot-pole at the yoke: of two kinds: caused by occupants grasping the front of the chariot when it was in violent motion:

(α) Forwards: thrust from front of chariot to chariot-pole near the yoke.

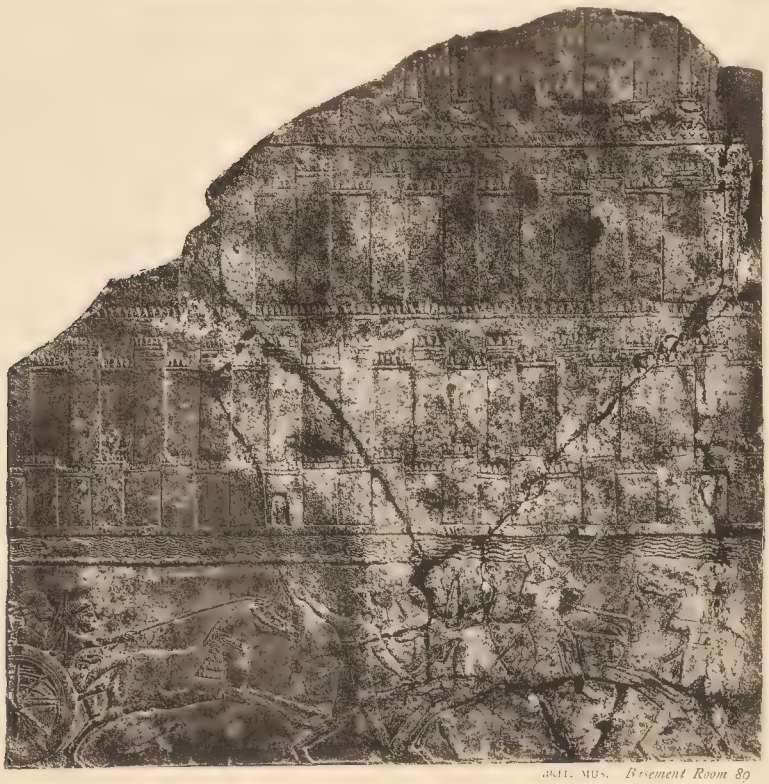
(β) Backwards and upwards: tension from front of chariot on chariot-pole near the yoke.

The horizontal component of this tension, counteracted by the chariot-pole at its junction with the connecting-piece.

The vertical component of this tension, counteracted by the chariot-pole at its junction with the vertical tie.

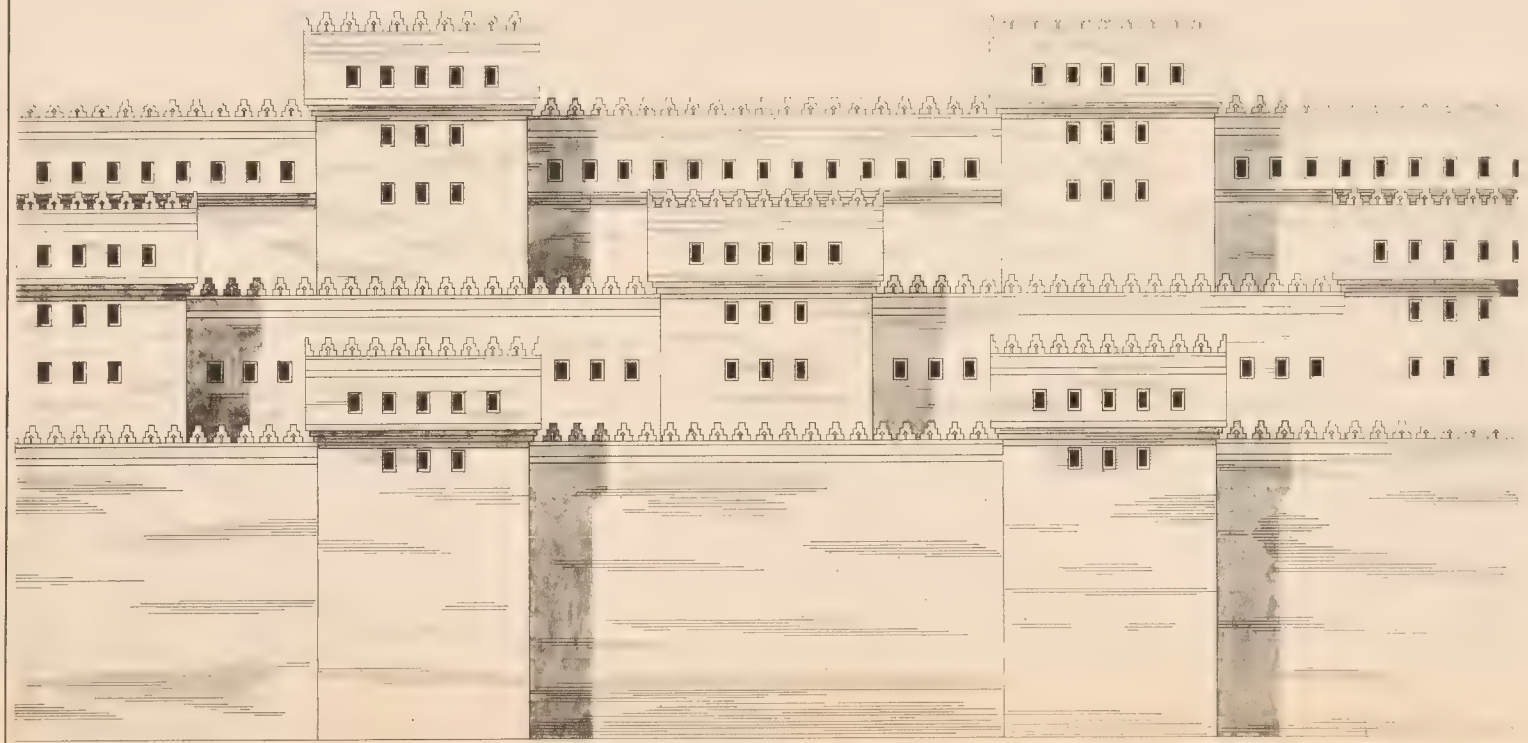


By Permission *I. & V. Assyr. pl. 41*



BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room 89*

ELEVATION
AND
RESTORATION



THIRD [GREAT] WALL

CROWNED BY A SERIES OF CASEMATES WITH EMBRASURES AND MACHICOULIS BUILT OUT ON CORBELS OF K.B. BRICK OVER THE WALL FACE
A TERRACE WITH CRENELLATED PARAPETS ABOVE THE CASEMATES
ENTERED FROM THE RAMPART BY A RAMP
SECTION THROUGH MIDDLE OF CASEMATES AS IN SECOND WALL
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION AS IN SECOND WALL
EACH SEVERAL VAULT HAD PROBABLY ITS OWN ENTRANCE FROM THE RAMPART.
THE UPPER PART OF THE WALL (*E.D.* THE CASEMATES AND MACHICOULIS) AND OF THE TOWERS ARE RESTORATIONS.

SECOND WALL

CROWNED BY A SERIES OF CASEMATES OR VAULTED CHAMBERS, WITH EMBRASURES
A TERRACE WITH CRENELLATED PARAPETS ABOVE THE CASEMATES
SECTION THROUGH MIDDLE OF VAULTS
LOOKING TOWARDS THE EMBRASURES
THE PLINTH OF THE FOUR WALLS OF EACH VAULT, BUILT OF K.B. BRICKS
THE SUPERSTRUCTURE (PIERS, WALLS & ARCHES) OF SUN-DRIED BRICKS
THESE VAULTS WERE CONNECTED WITH EACH OTHER BY AN OPENING IN EACH PIER OR CROSS WALL (*MUR DE REFEND*)
THE FLOORS AND PLINTHS OF THE CASEMATES WERE FOUND *IN SITU*

FIRST WALL

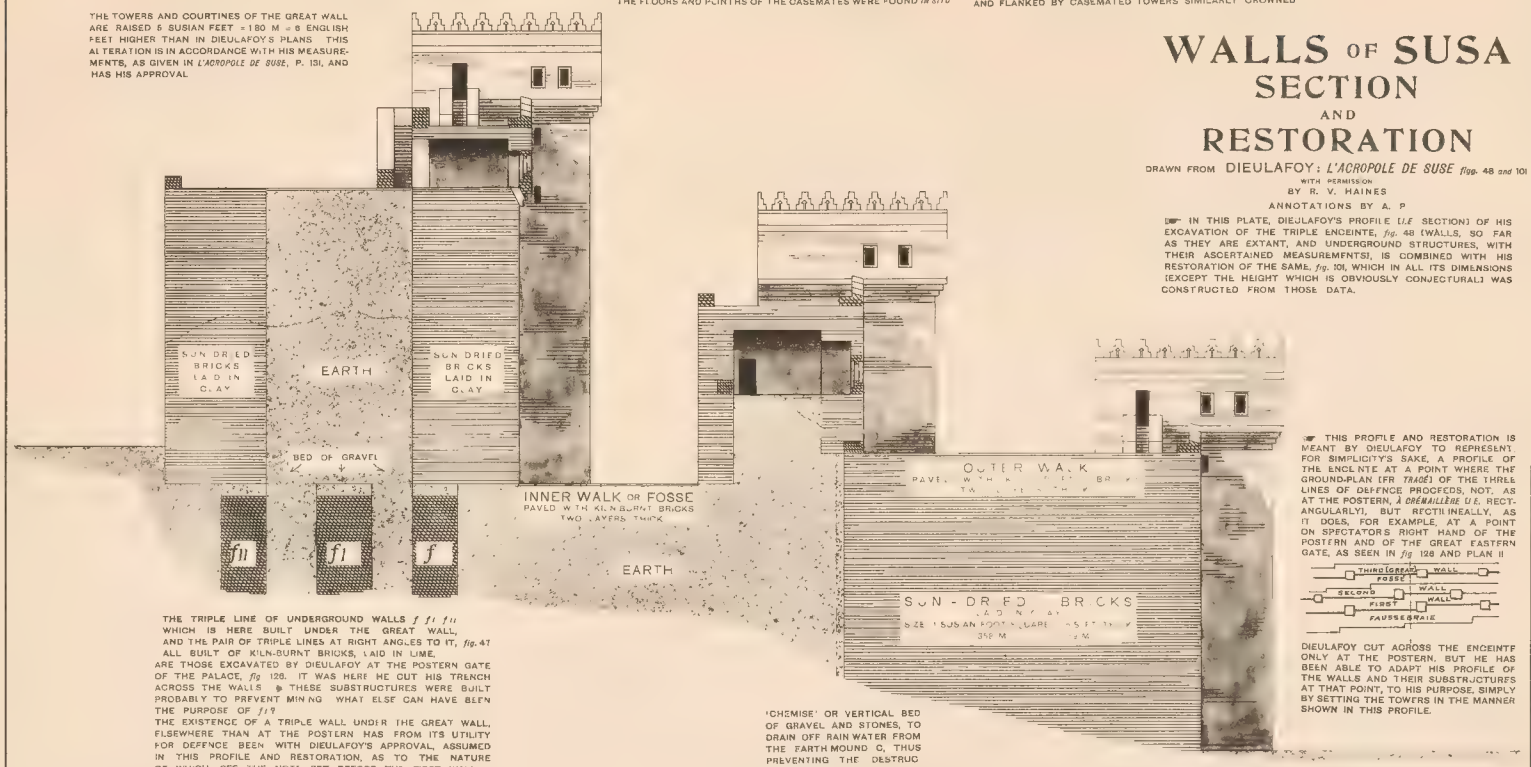
A RETAINING WALL OF ENORMOUS SIZE (21·50 M × 17·90 M.)
CROWNED BY A PARAPET WITH CORBIE STEPPED MERLONS
(*I.E.* A CRENELLATED PARAPET
CRENELLES = SPACES BETWEEN THE MERLONS)
AND FLANKED BY CASEMATED TOWERS SIMILARLY CROWNED

THE TOWERS AND COURTINES OF THE GREAT WALL ARE RAISED 5 SUSIAN FEET = 1·80 M = 6 ENGLISH FEET HIGHER THAN IN DIEULAFOY'S PLANS. THIS ALTERATION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS MEASUREMENTS, AS GIVEN IN *L'ACROPOLE DE SUSE*, P. 131, AND HAS HIS APPROVAL

WALLS OF SUSA
SECTION
AND
RESTORATION

DRAWN FROM DIEULAFOY: *L'ACROPOLE DE SUSE* *figg.* 48 *and* 101
WITH PERMISSION
BY R. V. HAINES
ANNOTATIONS BY A. P

☞ IN THIS PLATE, DIEULAFOY'S PROFILE (*I.E.* SECTION) OF HIS EXCAVATION OF THE TRIPLE ENCEINTE, *fig.* 48 (WALLS, SO FAR AS THEY ARE EXTANT, AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, WITH THEIR ASCERTAINED MEASUREMENTS), IS COMBINED WITH HIS RESTORATION OF THE SAME, *fig.* 101, WHICH IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS (EXCEPT THE HEIGHT WHICH IS OBVIOUSLY CONJECTURAL) WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM THOSE DATA.



THE TRIPLE LINE OF UNDERGROUND WALLS *f f1 f11* WHICH IS HERE BUILT UNDER THE GREAT WALL, AND THE PAIR OF TRIPLE LINES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO IT, *fig.* 47 ALL BUILT OF KILN-BURNT BRICKS, LAID IN LIME, ARE THOSE EXCAVATED BY DIEULAFOY AT THE POSTERN GATE OF THE PALACE, *fig* 126. IT WAS HERE HE CUT HIS TRENCH ACROSS THE WALLS ⅌ THESE SUBSTRUCTURES WERE BUILT PROBABLY TO PREVENT MINING. WHAT ELSE CAN HAVE BEEN THE PURPOSE OF *f1*?
THE EXISTENCE OF A TRIPLE WALL UNDER THE GREAT WALL, ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE POSTERN, HAS FROM ITS UTILITY FOR DEFENCE BEEN WITH DIEULAFOY'S APPROVAL, ASSUMED IN THIS PROFILE AND RESTORATION, AS TO THE NATURE OF WHICH SEE THE NOTE SET BEFORE THE FIRST WALL

'CHEMISE' OR VERTICAL BED OF GRAVEL AND STONES, TO DRAIN OFF RAIN WATER FROM THE EARTH MOUND C, THUS PREVENTING THE DESTRUCTIVE PRESSURE CAUSED BY THE SWELLING OF WET EARTH.

☞ THIS PROFILE AND RESTORATION IS MEANT BY DIEULAFOY TO REPRESENT. FOR SIMPLICITY'S SAKE, A PROFILE OF THE ENCEINTE AT A POINT WHERE THE GROUND-PLAN (FR *TRACÉ*) OF THE THREE LINES OF DEFENCE PROCEEDS, NOT, AS AT THE POSTERN, *À CRÉMAILLÈRE* (*I.E.* RECTANGULARLY), BUT RECTILINEALLY, AS IT DOES, FOR EXAMPLE, AT A POINT ON SPECTATOR'S RIGHT HAND OF THE POSTERN AND OF THE GREAT EASTERN GATE, AS SEEN IN *fig* 126 AND PLAN II

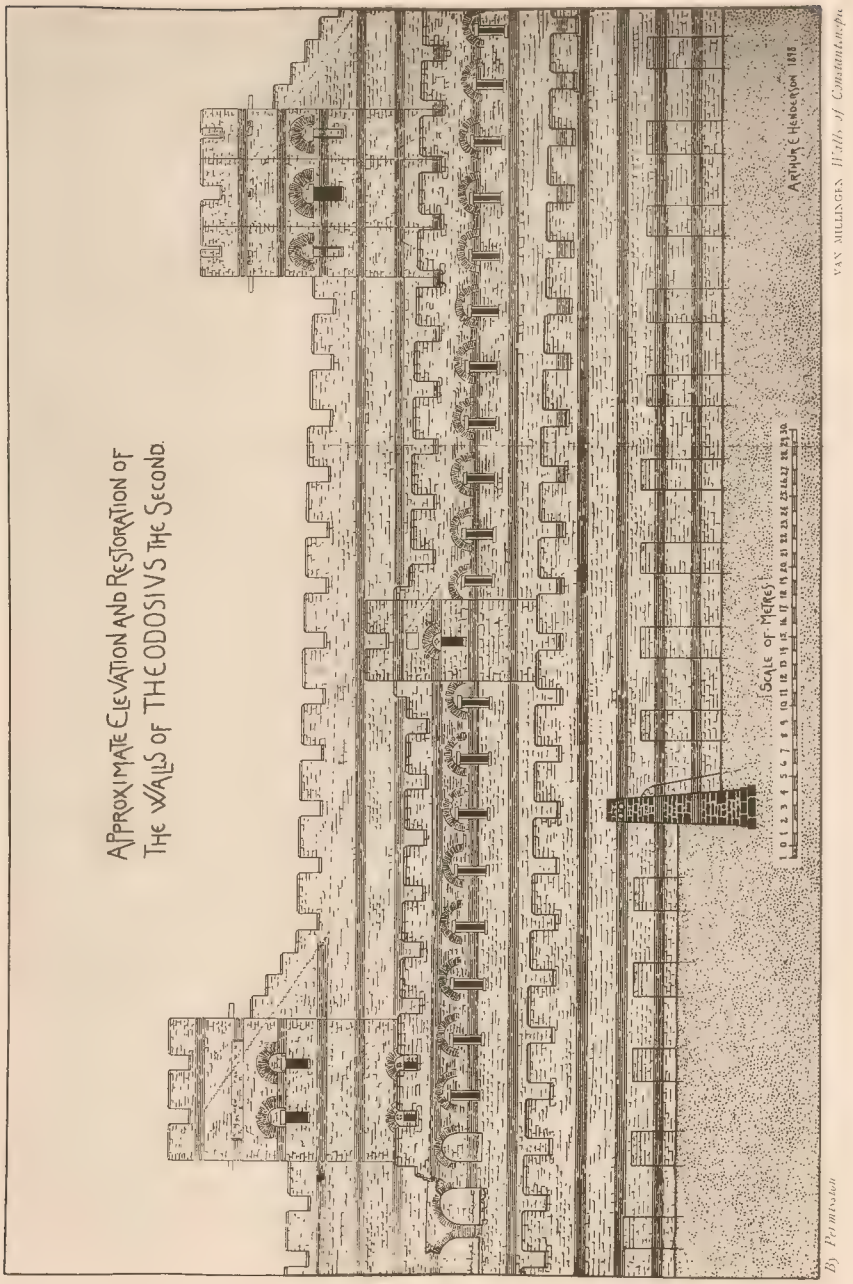
DIEULAFOY CUT ACROSS THE ENCEINTE ONLY AT THE POSTERN. BUT HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO ADAPT HIS PROFILE OF THE WALLS AND THEIR SUBSTRUCTURES AT THAT POINT, TO HIS PURPOSE, SIMPLY BY SETTING THE TOWERS IN THE MANNER SHOWN IN THIS PROFILE.

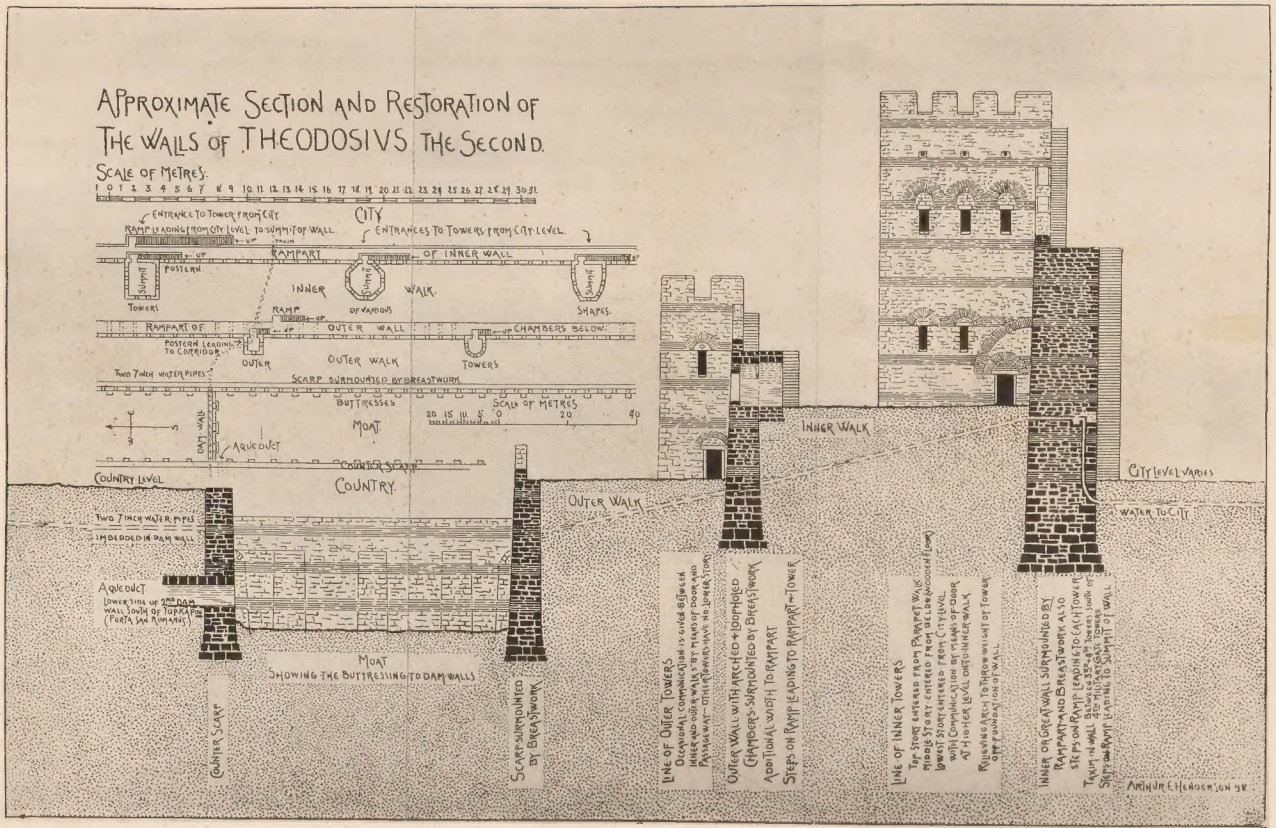
KILN-BURNT BRICKS ARE LAID IN BITUMEN (EARLY EPOCH) IN LIME OR CLAY (LATER EPOCH)
SUN-DRIED BRICKS ARE LAID IN CLAY.
UPPER IRREGULAR LINE = SECTION CONTOUR OF RUINS.
LOWER " " = " " " EXCAVATIONS

SCALE
IN SUSIAN FEET
A SUSIAN FOOT = ·358 M = 14⅛ ENG. INCHES

50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 — 50 — 100 — 150

FAUSSE-BRAIE
(*I.E.* ZONE OF LAND LYING BETWEEN OUTER WALL & PARAPET (= BREASTWORK) OF THE ESCARPE (ESCARPE = RETAINING WALL BUILT ON CITY-SIDE OF MOAT.) VESTIGES OF THE MOAT PROBABLY, ORIGINALLY, 120 M. WIDE AND 20 M. DEEP ARE VISIBLE ALL ROUND THE ENCEINTE


APPROXIMATE ELEVATION AND RESTORATION OF
THE WALLS OF THEODOSIUS THE SECOND.
SCALE OF METRES
ARTHUR C. HENDERSON 1878
VAN MILLINGEN Walls of Constantinople
By Permission


APPROXIMATE SECTION AND RESTORATION OF THE WALLS OF THEODOSIVS THE SECOND.
SCALE OF METRES.
CITY
ENTRANCE TO TOWER FROM CITY.
RAMP LEADING FROM CITY LEVEL TO SUMMIT OF WALL.
ENTRANCES TO TOWERS FROM CITY LEVEL.
RAMPART OF INNER WALL
POSTERN
INNER WALK.
SUMMIT OF VARIOUS TOWERS
SUMMIT OF VARIOUS SHAPES.
RAMP
RAMPART OF OUTER WALL
CHAMBERS BELOW.
POSTERN LEADING TO CORRIDOR
OUTER
OUTER WALK
TOWERS
TWO 7 INCH WATER PIPES
SCARP SURMOUNTED BY BREASTWORK
BUTTRESSES
MOAT.
SCALE OF METRES
DAM WALL
AQUEDUCT
COUNTER SCARP
COUNTRY LEVEL
COUNTRY.
TWO 7 INCH WATER PIPES IMBEDDED IN DAM WALL
AQUEDUCT
LOWER SIDE OF 2ND DAM WALL SOUTH OF TOPRAKPU (PORTA SAN ROMANO)
MOAT SHOWING THE BUTTRESSING TO DAM WALLS
COUNTER SCARP
SCARP SURMOUNTED BY BREASTWORK
INNER WALK
OUTER WALK
CITY LEVEL VARIES
WATER TO CITY
LINE OF OUTER TOWERS
OUTER WALL WITH ARCHED DOORHOLED CHAMBERS SURMOUNTED BY BREASTWORK
ADDITIONAL WIDTH TO RAMPART
STEPS ON RAMP LEADING TO RAMPART & TOWER
LINE OF INNER TOWERS
RUSHING ARCH TO THROW WEIGHT OF TOWER OFF FOUNDATION OF WALL.
INNER OR GREAT WALL SURMOUNTED BY RAMPART AND BREASTWORK ALSO STEPS ON RAMP LEADING TO EACH TOWER
STEPS ON RAMP LEADING TO SUMMIT OF WALL
ARTHUR E. HENDERSON SR

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VAN MILLINGEN *Walls of Constantinople*

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